The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
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Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following named persons have applied for Tavern and Eating House Licenses, and that said applications will be presented to our Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held in Huntingdon, on Monday, the 19th day of April next, viz:

INNS OR TAVERNS.

James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Steffey, Jackson township.
George Randolph, Saulsbug, Barrree tp.
Valentine Crouse, Mill Creek, Brady tp.
Isaac Neff, Petersburg.
James Carmont, Manor Hill, Barree tp.
Henry Helfright, Petersburg.
Joseph Morrison, Broad Top City.
Samuel G. Simpson, West Mill Creek.
James Fleming, McAlevys Fort.
James S. Busket, Orbisonia Borough.
Martha McMurtrie, Green Tree, West tp.
James A. Bell, do
Andrew Mcbus, Huntingdon.
Nathaniel Williams, do
Andrew Johnston, do
John S. Miller, do
P. McAteer, do
William B. Zeigler, do
William Templeton, Orbisonia.
John R. Hurd, Warm Springs.
John E. Seeds, Waterstreet.
R. F. Haslat, Spruce Creek.
A. Lewis, Mount Union.
John Megahan, Penn township.
Joseph S. Reed, Coalmont.
Michael McCabe, Coalmont.

EATING HOUSES.

Rudolph Neff, Petersburg.
Henry Africa, Huntingdon.
George Thomas, do
Benj. F. Clark, Tod township.

WHO WANTS A FARM FOR FIVE DOLLARS?

READ THE FOLLOWING:

$500,000. $500,000.

AMERICAN HOMESTEAD LAND COMPANY,

Capital Stock One Hundred Thousand Acres, in the State of Wisconsin.

The American Homestead Land Company, having disposed of a sufficient number of shares to warrant an early distribution of their Land, now offer to the public the remaining unsold Shares, and take pleasure in announcing, that, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES of choice farming land, situated in the Counties of Winnebago, Marquette, Waushara, Outagamir, Shawano, Portage, Marathon, Chippewa, St. Croix and Polk, State of Wisconsin, will be distributed to Shareholders of said Company, before the adjournment of the present session of Congress. These lands are amongst the best farming lands in the State, ranging in value from five to twenty-five dollars per acre. This Company, holding as they do, a large quantity, are compelled to sell a portion of their Lands for Cash, and take this method of disposing of One Hundred Thousand Acres, at a reduced price. The distribution will take place in the city of Washington, under the direction of thirty-one Members of Congress, one Member selected from each State in the Union. The land offered is free from any encumbrance, and *Warranty Deeds of Conveyance* will be executed immediately after the distribution, to the parties entitled thereto, by Trustees appointed for that purpose. The distribution will be as follows:

500	TRACTS, OF	40	ACRES EACH.
100	" "	80	" "
100	" "	160	" "
100	" "	320	" "
25	" "	640	" "
3	" "	1000	" "
1	" "	5000	" "

Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine Tracts, comprising One Hundred Thousand Acres.

The American Homestead Land Company respectfully solicit your early co-operation in the organization of Clubs, and will allow 10 per cent. on all subscriptions amounting to ten Shares, payable in Stock of the Company.

All orders must be addressed to the "American Homestead Land Company, Washington, D. C." giving the full address of each Shareholder, naming the Town, County and State in which they reside, and to whom the Shares are to be directed.

The Company respectfully refer to the following gentlemen for any information relative to the quality and value of the Lands.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, Governor of State of Wis.
Ex. Governor DODGE, Ex. Governor FARWELL,
" " DOTY, " " BARSTOW,
" " TALMADGE, " " BASHFORD,
" " DEWEY.

TRUSTEES:

Ex. Governor BARSTOW, Janesville, Wisconsin.
ALEXANDER SPAULDING, Esq., Jauncey Court, Wall St., New York.
THOMAS J. NEARY, Secretary.
SHARES, FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
March 31, 1858—1m.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS!!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S

Taste Restorative Troches, the Great Substitute for Tobacco.

It is a well known and incontrovertable fact that the use of Tobacco is the promoting cause of many of the most severe MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DISORDERS to which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and painful experience have clearly proven that it contains certain narcotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in their effects, which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the Heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously deceased.

TOBACCO affects also the entire nervous system, manifesting itself—as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES are designed to counteract these baneful influences, and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases, and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgence, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the Throat—which are always consequent upon substaining from the use of Tobacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the Stomach, invigorate the whole system.

Persons who are irretrievably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobacco Chewing.

These Troches or Lozenges are put up in a convenient and portable form at the low price of 50 Cents per Box.—A liberal discount to the Trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.

JAMES E. BROWN, Druggist,
March 24, 1858—1y. Cor. 2d and Race Sts., Phila.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY, TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 *miles East of Altoona.* The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

McCAULEY & CO.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS. GROUND PLASTER can be had at the Huntingdon Flour and Plastor Mills, in any desirable quantities, on and after the 1st day of March, 1858. We deliver it *free of charge* on the cars at the depots of the Pennsylvania and Broad Top Railroads.

Feb. 24, 1858. FISHER & McMURTRIE.

Select Poetry.

TO THE COUNTRY GIRLS.

Dear country girls, so highly bless'd
With nature's richest fare;
Your homes around in beauty dress'd,
With fruits and flowers fair.

Then why not cling to rural ways,
So honored years ago;
When country maidens won the praise
O'er city belles of show.

Our mothers once were blooming girls,
And raked the hay and grain;
Undecked with ribbons, lace and curls,
Yet they true loves could gain,

Your foolish fashions fright the men—
They will not marry you;
They say a wife they can't maintain,
While you this course pursue.

Many a worthy man now goes
A brooding, lonely life,
Because he hates the "fur-belows"
It takes to deck a wife.

The maidens of last century wore
Their own nice home-made-stuff;
With silken bonnets, plain before,
Looked beautiful enough.

They had no nicely papered walls,
Nor carpets soft and fine;
Their highest aim was usefulness,
With modest worth to shine.

So blithe would they to milking go,
Or rake the grain and hay;
And slide on sleds upon the snow,—
Good happy hearts had they.

They needed no exciting scenes,
To keep their spirits warm;
The humming of their spinning wheels
Could always bring a charm.

And 'round upon the whited walls
The yarn in bunches hung;
When young men made their evening calls,
The maidens spun and sung.

Oh, happy days, so long gone by!
Can they not be restored,
And let the useless pageantry
Of folly be ignored?

Then might you win a partner dear,
Who would be good and kind;
The toils of life with you to share,
And happy homes to find.

WALLACE, Dec., 1857. MRS. OLD TIMES.

A Select Story.

A DUEL ON THE GULF.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

During the summer of 1836, William Burt commanded one of the United States Mail Steamers plying between New Orleans and Mobile. He belonged in New England, and in the spring of the above year he spent a month with his friends and relatives in the latter section. While at home he became strongly attached to a young man named Edgar Romney, a distant relative of his wife, and when he got ready to leave for the South, he urged Edgar to go with him. The youth—only twenty-four—had just graduated at Harvard University, and having no business upon his hands, and, moreover, being blessed with no great amount of money, he concluded to accept Burt's offer, which was the office of clerk on his boat. Romney was a slight-built, delicate looking young man, long and hard study having made him pale and thin; but he was quick and active, and the bright sparkle of his small frame held a great and free spirit.

Edgar entered upon his duties as soon as he reached Mobile, and ere long he won the confidence and esteem, not only of the officers and men on the route, but of all the travelers who became acquainted with him. His manners were quiet and unassuming; he was polite and attentive to all who asked for information or assistance, and yet he maintained a dignity that never left him. Capt. Burt loved him as though he had been a brother, and the affection was mutual.

One day, as the steamer took in the last of her loading at New Orleans, Edgar received a slap upon the shoulder that made him start.

"A new clerk, eh? And Yankee, too. I thought Yankees were bigger!"

That youth turned and found the speaker to be a tall, muscular fellow, dressed extravagantly, with a profusion of black hair upon the face, and an evil debauched look.

"You are familiar, sir," said Edgar, with a disdainful curl of the lip.

"Eh? Proud, is it? By the powers, my boy, you'll have that taken out of ye before you've been long in these parts."

The clerk gave the fellow a look of disgust, and then turned to his business; and with a muttered "Umph!" the stranger passed on into the cabin.

"Do you know that man?" asked the pilot who stood near.

"No," returned Edgar. "I never saw him before. Who is he?"

"That is Archy Lodman."

"Lodman!" repeated the youth, in quiet surprise. "The gamester and duelist?"

"Yes!" resumed the pilot. "That is the man—the most desperate man on the gulf.—He has been up the river, I guess. I haven't seen him here before for a month."

Edgar was here called away, and the pilot went forward to the wheel-house. In due time the boat was cast loose, and steamed it down the river. There were a number of passengers on board, and the clerk was soon busy in receiving their fares.

"How's your pride now, my boy?" Edgar heard a rough voice exclaim, as a new bank note, all crumpled and twisted, was shoved under his nose. He looked up and saw Archy Lodman.

"If you'll attend to your own business, I'll attend to mine," said the young clerk, with a flash in the eye, and a quick flush on the cheek.

"Crusty for a green 'un, ain't he?" the ruffian replied, turning to a companion who wore a hang-dog look.

"Cussedly so," was the response, and the two walked off together.

It was night by the time the boat entered the gulf, and ere long the cards were flying in the saloon. Archy Lodman was in his element now and he handled the "bits of pasteboard" with a graceful skill.

"Play?" he said, addressing a young man who stood close by, watching his movements, "Just for a bit of sport,"

"If you can make up a party, I don't mind," the passenger replied. He was a slim, gentlemanly looking young fellow, not over five-and-twenty, and proud to be the son of a wealthy Louisiana planter.

"I wouldn't play with that man," whispered a voice in his ear.

The youth turned and saw Edgar Romney. They had met several times at the St. Charles, and being congenial spirits, had become warm friends. Romney knew that William Balfour had been drinking generously with some of his companions in the city, and he feared he might be led into trouble.

"Never fear me," young Balfour returned evidently a little touched to think that his friend should regard him as incapable of careing for himself.

Edgar saw the feeling in a moment, and he noticed the savage look which Lodman gave him, for the gamester had read his purpose.

In a little while a party of four was made up, and the game commenced—a game of poker,—the hang-dog looking man being one of them.

For a while things went on quite smoothly, Balfour winning over a hundred dollars; but finally the play became more exciting, and the stakes were increased. Romney watched the proceedings slowly, for he saw that Balfour was to be fleeced. He could see it in the snake-like fire of the blackleg's eye, and in the handling of the cards.

Balfour won five hundred dollars, and then lost it. Then he won a hundred with one hand, and then lost two hundred. He did not know that he was winning or losing at the will of another; but Romney saw it very plainly. Presently the young man held three trays and two queens. He "saw" and "went better" until he staked over a thousand dollars.

"I must call you," said Lodman, assuming an anxious appearance, as he covered the last bet.

"Three trays and two queen," uttered Balfour, throwing down his cards.

"By the trump of trumps, just ahead, and that's all. *Three fives and the other pair of queens.*" And as Lodman spoke he showed his hand and raked down the money.

During the next few minutes there were no good hands out, Lodman winning by "bluffing," and thus keeping the deal. Finally Balfour held four jacks, and commenced the betting nervously. It was plain to be seen that he had never before played with sharpers, for he seemed to feel sure of winning now.

"Fifty better," said Lodman, putting down his money.

"I see that, and go a hundred better," added Balfour.

At this point the hang-dog and his *viz-a-viz* threw up their hands.

"A hundred better than that," replied the sharper.

Then Balfour increased his stake to five hundred, and finally to a thousand. Ere long there were fifteen thousand dollars upon the table, the youth having made a bet of two thousand.

"You may beat me," said Lodman, "but I'll be either made or broken, so here's to see you, and here are four thousand dollars better?"

William Balfour sank back in his chair, and with a sort of vacant look gazed upon the hand he held. He turned an inquiring look upon his friend, who stood be hind him, but Edgar's eye was fixed with a strange intensity upon the blackleg. Finally William drew a long breath, and then placed his hand upon the bosom of his vest, and took out a sealed packet. With a trembling hand he tore it open, and took therefrom four notes of a thousand dollars dollars each. It was money entrusted to his care by his father for the payment of a mortgage in Mobile.

"I see your four thousand and call you!" the youth said in a hoarse whisper.

A score of passengers had collected about the table, and all was breathless excitement.

"FOUR KINGS!" said Lodman, spreading his cards.

"Lost!" groaned Balfour, dropping his hand, and then clasping his brow.

"*Stop villain!*" shouted Edgar Romney, in trumpet tones, as Lodman started to rake down the money. "I have watched you well! I have seen you stock and mark those cards, and exchange hands, and conceal high pairs between your knees, till you have given just such hands as suited your purpose!" And as he spoke he drew a pistol from his bosom.

"Aha!" uttered the blackleg, starting up from his chair, and drawing a like weapon from his pocket: "is that your game, my proud cove? Come on deck, and we'll try that! Come—white-livered, meddling coward!"

"No, no!" cried young Balfour, starting up between the two: "You shall not do this, Edgar!"

"Back, William? Let the miserable villain follow me!"

"Follow *me!*" shouted Lodman, leaping up the cabin stairs.

All was now excitement and confusion in the saloon. Capt. Burt had come down, and he tried to dissuade Edgar from going up.

"Would you have me shrink like a craven before that villain?" the youth cried, in vehement tones. "He has picked upon me before and I knew he has meant a quarrel from the first."

"But you should have taken no notice of him, Edgar," returned Burt, anxiously.

"I had resolved not to do so, Captain; but when I saw him deliberately rob my friend—when I saw him resort to such villainous tricks for the accomplishment of his purpose—and when I knew that his victim was staking his very honor in the unequal contest, how could I help it? I could not. But it's too late now. I can't back out. Come—see me through it."

At that time, and in that place, there seemed to be no other alternative; for had Edgar refused to fight now, the villain would have insulted him without mercy. Burt knew this,—they all knew it—and, much as they loved the youthful clerk, they saw not how he could escape the hostile meeting he had himself in a measure provoked. The captain might have forbidden it, but that would only have delayed the affair—not prevented it.

Edgar went on deck, and the passengers followed him. The moon was at the full, and her soft beams fell upon the waters of the gulf and upon the peopled deck with an effulgence almost equal to noon-day.

"Ah—you have come, eh?" cried the powerful duelist, with a sneer. "I expected you would have thought it more safe below. But take your place. We need no seconds here. All know the deadly provocation you have given me. Who shall count for us?"

"I'll count," said the man with the hang-dog face.

One more attempt was made by William Balfour to save his friend.

"Let me take your place, Edgar," he urged earnestly.

"No!" replied the clerk. "Stand back!—The quarrel is mine!"

A space was now closed in the gang-way. Romney standing upon one side of the deck, and Lodman on the other. All was still save the plash of the water, as the sharp bow cut through their track, and the moon looked down as brightly and serenely as though no evil were to be done.

"Are you ready?" said the hang-dog.

"All ready!"

"Then, here goes! *One,—Two——*"

"At the word *two*, a quick, sharp crack broke upon the air. Lodman had pulled his trigger and the cap had exploded without discharging his pistol. That was the way he generally killed his man.

At the word "*three*" Edgar fired into the air.

"Fool!" uttered Burt, "why didn't you shoot him! You had him fast enough."

"I would not murder an unarmed man!" And then turning to his antagonist, he asked—Do you fire at the word "*two?*" "I fire as suits me best," replied the blackleg, drawing another pistol. "We'll see if this one is not more sure."

"Stop!" said Balfour, in agony. "You have stood before him once, and spared him when you might have shot him. Let me take the pistol now!

"No!" spoke Edgar, calmly, "The villain has taught me a lesson!" And as he said this he cocked his second pistol, and took his stand.

"Ready?" asked the hang-dog.

"Then look out. Now, *One,——*"

But he counted no further, for, as the words fell from his lips, the report of Edgar's pistol broke upon the still air, and the dark villain reeled to the deck, shot through the brain!

"And I fire when it suits *me* best!" the young clerk said, as he turned from the scence.

Even the two friends whom Lodman had brought on board saw the fairness of the thing and they raised not a murmur. They took up the corpse of the dead duelist and bore it away to the forecastle, where they rolled it up in a tarpaulin, intending to have it buried when they reached Mobile.

"Here," said Edgar Romney, as he handed to William Balfour all the money the latter lost. There was a sad look upon his pale features, and his voice trembled. "Take this, and then exchange pledges with me.—Say that you will never gamble again, and I'll promise you never to fight another duel!"

The pledge was given.

"I'm glad you have taken such a pledge, said Burt; "but be sure there are hundreds who will bless the moment that led you to your first, and, I hope, last duel."

Unwholesomeness of the Meat of very Fat Animals.

We have sometimes suspected that one cause of the unwholesomeness which is very generally, and very justly, as we guess, attributed to pork, may be a diseased condition of the animals from which such food is obtained. The way in which they are usually fed—'cribbed and confined,' seems so unnatural, and so much akin to practices and influences which are known to produce disease in the human subject, as to make it highly probable, indeed, that hogs subjected to such a forced system of feeding, such impurities in food and air, and such closeness of confinement, must become diseased. Then, again, it is so common to find the livers of hogs, even of those that are young, in a state of disease at the time of slaughtering, that a suspicion of a diseased condition affecting more or less the whole animal, seems pretty well founded.

We have had at times similar suspicions in regard to very fat animals of other species, which had been subjected to a similar high pressure plan of feeding, to similar confinement or want of due exercise, and perhaps to a similar impurity of the atmosphere breathed. The languid looks and movements of such animals, and their heavy, stupid appearance, with other considerations, have led to the suspicion that these animals which had been so unnaturally *forced into fatness*, were not in a healthy condition themselves, and that consequently, the meat furnished by them, must, to a greater or less extent, be unwholesome.

Whatever may be thought of such suspicions, whether they are ascribed to excessive squeamishness or admitted to be legitimate conclusions from well established facts and truths in physiology and hygiene, it will at all events be universally acknowledged that an animal which is very much diseased cannot furnish meat that is wholesome. Who that should see, upon opening a sheep, that its liver was very much enlarged, and that upon cutting into it a great abundance of turbid fluid ran out, while the whole organ was of unhealthy color and structure;—who, we say, after such a sight could "stomach" the meat of that animal? Such a case happened not long ago, as reported to us by a friend, and although the animal had been apparently well and sound during its life, yet not one in the family owning it could be persuaded to eat any of its meat after having seen the condition of its liver, as above described.

Similar suspicions as to the wholesomeness of the meat of animals *forced into fatness*, have occurred to others, and recently Dr. Grant, a surgeon in London, has instituted a series of investigations in order to determine how far such suspicions were well or ill founded: Dr. Grant visited for this purpose, the prize animals and others exhibited at the Baker street Bazaar, and afterwards attended at the places where they were slaughtered, and inspected their condition after death. Among the cattle, while on exhibition, he could detect but few signs of disease; neither did he observe any external sign of disease among the sheep; but among the fat swine on exhibition, he found a pen of three belonging H. R. H. the Prince Consort, which lay helplessly on their sides, with their noses propped up against each other's backs, as if endeavoring to breathe more easily, their respiration being loud, suffocating, and at long intervals. The heart seemed to be laboring to propel the blood throughout the body. Another pen of pigs, which obtained a gold medal, contained some in a still worse condition: they snored and gasped for breath.

The gold and silver prize animals which were retained for the London butchers, were followed by Dr. Grant to their several destinations, and several of them examined after being slaughtered. Among the *sheep*, the heart was found diseased in every case, and the liver and lungs in almost all of them.—Among the *pigs*, the heart and liver were found very much diseased. Among the horned *cattle*, disease of the heart was universal, fatty matter having taken the place of the natural muscular fibre to a very great extent. In one ox, the left ventricle was so completely converted into fat, especially in spots, that it must have given way had the animal been required to make any sudden or strong exertion.

It thus appears that, under the prevailing system of rearing and feeding animals for exhibition, and for slaughtering also, one disease is of very frequent occurrence—namely, conversion of the heart into fat. In animals forced into fatness, the great central organ, more than any other, is damaged,—often converted into a flabby, inert lump of fat.—This injures the general health by diminishing the contractile and propelling power whereby the blood or vital fluid is sent to the remotest recesses of the body, that every part may be nourished and renovated. The heart converted into fat must beat feebly and irregularly. The blood, consequently, must move onward with a slow and feeble current. "Hence the panting breathlessness due to stagnation of blood in the lungs, while the skin and extremities are cold. Hence the stupid, heavy-headed expression of a congested brain, and the blood-stained appearance of meat after death. The slightest exertion to an animal under such circumstances might suddenly prove fatal. Were a man, in this condition, to present himself at an insurance office, it would refuse to insure his life at any premium; yet, under similar circumstances, a sheep is awarded gold and silver medals, and its feeder a prize of £20." Dr. Grant advises breeders, feeders, exhibitors, and prize judges, instead of pursuing the present system of rearing cattle, to visit slaughter-houses, and, with a due knowledge of diseased appearances of heart, liver, lungs and kidneys, there discover and determine the system of rearing which is most compatible with health, and most productive of wholesome and nutritious food for man.—Precocious or forced bulkiness and fat may often conceal the revolting ravages of disease, which can be disclosed only by an inspection of the animal's interior after death. The flesh of animals which has been produced by organs themselves diseased, must be itself, also, deteriorated, and ought not to be regarded as a wholesome article of human food.

With a better knowledge of physiology and of the laws of health, more prevalent in the community, we have no doubt that the flesh of highly fed or over-fed animals would be very generally avoided by purchasers, as they would then be well aware that the consumer of the flesh of such animals was endangering his own health. The greater prevalence of such knowledge would also lead to some desirable reforms in our shows and exhibitions. At present the rage is for animals so very fat that they must be either already diseased, or on the very borders of disease, since forced fatness almost always involves an unhealthy state of the heart, liver, kidneys, and blood, as those much engaged in the butchering of distillery fed hogs and other very fat animals can testify. This rage for very fat animals would decline, were a knowledge of physiology and the laws of health more prevalent, or if the condition of the internal organs in very fat animals after death, were more generally investigated. Premiums would be awarded differently if the award were made according to the condition of the internal organs.

A reform in public opinion upon this subject is desirable, also, on another account.—If very fat animals—*forced* by want of due exercise and other means *into fatness*—are frequently diseased more or less, then they must be very unfit for breeding purposes, since it is generally known and acknowledged that the state of health of the parents has much influence in determining the healthy or unhealthy condition of their offspring. M. D.—*Country Gentleman.*

☞ "Grandpa, did you know that the United States have been in the habit of encouraging tories?"

"Certainly not, Simon, what' kind of tories?"

"Terri tories. Now give me some peanuts or I'll catch the measels, and make you pay for them."

☞ The Mormons claim to have 480,000 members of their church scattered over the world. They have ninety-five missionaries in Europe, and an equal number in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific islands.

A New State---Ontonagon.

The prolific Northwest is apparently about to give birth to another member of the American family of States. We may expect soon to "welcome the advent of the little stranger" on the borders of our greatest lake. It is proposed, in short, that the portion of Michigan lying west of Lake Michigan, and known as the "Upper Peninsula." shall be joined with the northern part of Wisconsin, bordering upon Lake Superior, the two to constitute a new State, the title of Ontonagon.

This movement originates in the right quarters. Michigan passed legislative resolves last year recommending the project, and similar resolutions are now about to be adopted to be adopted by the Legislature of Wisconsin.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, *or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature* of the States concerned, as well as of *the Congress.*" It will in this case only remain to obtain the consent of Congress, that of "the States concerned" being proffered in advance.

Ontonagon is to have for its southern boundary a line drawn from the Menominee river, near its mouth on Green Bay, westerly till such line intersects the Western boundary of Wisconsin, near Hudson on the St. Croix river. This line will not be far from the 45th parallel of latitude.

The new State will thus contain 40,000 square miles, nearly equal to the area of New York It will embrace the entire southern coast of Lake Superior, and include the rich mineral region which stretches along that vast inland sea.

There is already a population of 70,000, which is rapidly increasing, in the territory referred to. These people are anxious to have a government of their own, finding themselves cut off by the peculiarity of their location and pursits from communication with Michigan or Wisconsin. Unless Congress should interpose ocjections, which cannot reasonably be apprehended, we see no cause why the new "State of Ontonagon" should not speedily take her place as an independent member of the Union.—*New York Times.*

AN INCIDENT AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, writes the following:

I cannot help telling you of a little incident of Secretary Toucy's reception. One of the guests, a gentleman, having a lady on his arm, took from the table a large, fine apple, probably for the little one's at home, and his coat sleeves being large, he secreted it in the sleeves of the right arm. Unfortunately he forgot the circumstance just at the moment he should not, for in making his retiring bow he gave a flourish of the arm and pitched the apple almost in the Secretary's face! It bounded and rolled away until it loged under some lady's crinoline, while the poor gentleman looked as much mortified and astonished as if he had accidently fired a bomb-shell in the parlor. This incident was too ludicrous for gravity, and even the grave and dignified Secretary was forced into a broad smile, which expanded into a grin all around the parlor. Some wag scrambled to get the apple and restored it to the discomfited gentleman, who then incontinently took himself off.

SHAKING HANDS.—The mere offer of the hand is the readiest sign of voluntary courtesy or forgiveness, and its non-compliance the most civil yet meaning of repulses. Shaking hands is a mode of greeting, the origin of which is lost in obscurity. Individuals display character in their mode of so doing.—Who cannot feel at once the antagonism between the touch of a prude and the cordial grasp of a friend? Who knows not the sailor's grip of candid heartiness from the conventional "giving of hands?" How perfectly does the graduated or lingering pressure cause the mercury in love's barometer to rise or fall by the scale of hope! What sympathies and antipathies are demonstrated by the various degrees of kindly, irresolute, vivacious, careless, fond, or earnest manner of shaking hands! It is this relation between temperament, feeling, consideration, and the instinctive action of the hand, which has given rise to those theories which profess to read the predominant impulses of character in the traits of one's handwriting.

☞ A singular case of suspended animation took place at Chicago on Friday last, which should serve as a caution to those attending on the sick. A Mrs. Brown, living on West Madison street, had been long sick, and on Friday those attending on her observed the usual symptoms of dissolution overspread her features, and very soon after the heart seemed to have ceased its functions. The usual formalities were observed, and the body placed in a coffin. One of her girls visiting the body shortly after, and sobbing loudly, the corpse moved and the eyes opened and stared wildly in their sockets. A scene followed which can more readily be imagined than described in words. The girl screamed and fainted, and momentary consternation possessed the household. This, of course, was soon overcome, and Mrs. Brown removed from her rather embarrassing position. She the next day was doing well, though in a low debilitated state.

MARKS OF SUSPICION.—Always suspect a man who affects great softness of manner, and unruffled eveness of temper, and an enunciation studied, slow, and deliberate.—These things are all unnatural, and bespeak a degree of mental discipline into which he that has no purpose of craft or design to answer, cannot submit to drill himself. The more successful knaves are usually of this description—as smooth as razors dipped in oil, and as sharp. They affect the innocence of the dove which they have not, in order to hide the cunning of the serpent which they have.

VERY CHARACTERISTIC.—Thomas Fuller relates a curious incident which is truly characteristic: "A gentleman, he says, having led a company of children beyond their usual journey, they began to be weary, and jointly cried to him to carry them; which, because of their multitude, he could not do, but he told them he would provide them horses to ride on. Then, cutting little wands, out of the hedge, as nags for them, and a larger for himself, they mounted, and those who could scarce stand before, now, full of mirth, bounded cheerfully home."

☞ If you would have an idea of the ocean in a storm, just imagine five thousand hills and five thousand mountains, all drunk, chasing one another over newly-ploughed ground, with lots of caverns in it for them to step into now and then.

☞ "I bought these boots to wear only when I go into genteel society." Then they will be likely to last you a lifetime, and be worth something to your heirs."

Thomas Hart Benton.

We find a carefully prepared biographical sketch of this remarkable man in the New York *Herald*, from which we gather the following:

Colonel Benton was born near Hillsborough, Orange county, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. His father died when he was eight years old; his early education was imperfect; he was for some time at a grammar school, and afterwards at Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina, but finished no course of study there, as his mother removed to Tennessee to settle on a tract of land belonging to his father's estate. Thomas studied law, and soon rose to eminence in that profession. He was now elected to the Legislature, serving only a single term, during which he procured the passage of a law reforming the judicial system, and of another giving to slaves the benefit of a jury trial, the same as white men. One of his earliest friends and patrons was Andrew Jackson, at that time a Judge of the Supreme Court, and subsequently Major General of the State militia. Benton became his aid-de-camp, and during the war also raised a regiment of volunteers. It was from that service he derived the title of Colonel, which has clung to him through life.—Notwithstanding the close intimacy between Jackson and himself, which was of the most cordial and unreserved character, a rude and sudden rencontre took place (in Nashville, between Jackson and a posse of his friends on one side, and Benton and his brother on the other,) in which severe pistol and dagger wounds were given, and produced a rupture that estranged them for many years. After the volunteers were disbanded, Mr. Madison appointed Col. Benton, in 1813, a Lieutenant Colonel in the army; but on his way to serve in Canada, in 1814, he heard the news of the peace and resigned. He now removed to Missouri, and took up his abode in the city of St. Louis, in 1815. There he devoted himself anew to his profession. Soon, however, engaging in the politics of the day he was led to the establishment of a newspaper, entitled the *Missouri Argus*. In this position he was involved in many disputes and contentions. Duels were usual at that time, and he had his share of them with their unhappy consequences. In one of them, which was forced upon him, he killed his opponent, Mr. Lucas, an event he deeply regretted, and all the private papers relating to which he has destroyed.

In 1820, with the organization of the Missouri State government, Mr. Benton was elected a member of the United States Senate, and remained in that body an active and conspicuous member till the session of 1851, (thirty years in the Senate,) when he failed of a re-election. As Missouri, however, was not admitted into the Union until August 10, 1821, more than a year of Mr. Benton's first term had expired before he took his seat.—This interval he occupied in acquiring a knowledge of the language and literature of Spain; and thenceforward, for many years, his industry as a student during his extra hours, seized from the early morning, and appropriated from the night, form a most interesting feature of the economy and regularity of his personal habits. The results, too, were of the greatest advantage to him as a Senator, for having acquainted himself intimately with the political, social, and religious systems, and with the languages, laws, and literature of the governing nations of ancient and modern times, his knowledge of every great subject involven in a Senatorial debate covered the most minute experience and teachings of the history of man, and of his progressive steps from the patriarchal institutions of the Hebrews to the comprehensive civilization of our own day.

When Colonel Benton entered the Senate Mr. Monroe was President; Governor Tompkins, Vice President; John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State; William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury; John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War; Smith Thompson, of New York, Secretary of the Navy; John McLean, Postmaster General, and William Wirt, Attorney General; of whom all have disappeared from the stage or action except Mr. McLean. And here that voluminous and interesting historicopolitical work of Mr. Benton—of his "Thirty Years in the Senate"—interposes its rich and copious details of the leading public characters, measures, events and issues which agitated the country, divided its political parties and determined the game for the Presidency from term to term, through all that long period. In glancing over the pages of these solid volumes of a "Thirty Years' View" of "the Working of the American Government," we find that the first speech of Mr. Benton, prominently referred to, is his speech of 1824, in favor of an amendment of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President, so as to secure their election directly by the popular vote. It was not, however, until after the rupture between President Jackson and Vice President Calhoun, in 1831, and the breaking out of the war between Old Hickory and the United States Bank, that Colonel Benton took the front rank in the Senate as a debater and the champion of the administration. The war against the bank was virtually declared in General Jackson's first annual message to Congress, in 1829, and the war began in earnest in the Senate upon the question of a re-charter in 1831—Mr. Benton leading the way as the most radical advocate of a gold and silver currency.

The tremendous events which followed the removal of the government deposits—the removal of a Secretary of the Treasury for refusing to remove the deposits from the bank—the consequent condemnation of General Jackson by a resolution of the Senate—the passage of the bank re-charter—General Jackson's veto—the universal panic from the dying struggles of the bank—the expansion of the State banks upon the basis of thirty millions of government specie—the consequent demoralizing and wide-spread epidemic of speculation and extravagance—the sub-treasury—the withdrawal of the deposits from the pet banks, and the terrible financial collapse of 1837, are all familiar matters of history with the readers of this paper. It was in this war upon the monster bank, declared in 1829, fairly commenced in 1841, and practically closed up with the Senate's expunging resolutions of 1837—it was in this terrible war of the Titans that Col. Benton achieved his highest renown as a senatorial debater, and as the steadfast, staunch and earnest supporter of General Jackson's administration. His highest distinction and his greatest victory, with such men as Clay, Webster and Calhoun battling against him as for life and death, was the passage of the famous "expunging resolution." The Senate had passed, some years before, as already mentioned, a resolution condemning the removal of the deposits, &c., as high-handed executive acts "in derogation of the Constitution of the United States." Benton's resolutions, on the other hand, just passed, black lines were drawn around the aforesaid resolution of condemnation, and the words "expunged, by order of the Senate," were written across the face of it, and so the record remains upon the journal to this day.

But the rejoicings of the Democracy over the expunging resolutions were brief. The great revulsion of 1837 was upon them. In March of that year Martin Van Buren came into the Presidency as the anointed successor of Old Hickory. The bank rag and shinplaster inflation brought about by Gen. Jackson's pet bank system had reached its utmost tension, and the inevitable collapse was at hand. The specie circular of 1836, requiring all dues to the government to be paid in gold and silver, and the withdrawal of the government funds to be distributed among the States, had applied the breaks to the pet banks, and the result was a general contraction, a general suspension, and a general and overwhelming collapse. It was on the brink of this stupendous revulsion that the extra session of Congress of 1837 was resolved upon, and called by proclamation of the President. But the general crash came on in the "merry month of May," while the extra session, with a view to the relief of the country, did not assemble till September.—Little, too, was done at this session, except the passage of a ten million loan, and a vain attempt to pass a bill establishing an independent or sub-treasury. The Administration party in Congress, however, kept at this important bill from session to session till 1840, when they passed it through both Houses, and it was signed by Mr. Van Buren on the 4th of July, as a government declaration of independence against the banks.

Through all the various phases of this embittered financial contest Mr. Benton, in the Senate, was ever foremost of the advanced guard of the democracy, his grand idea throughout being not only the separation of the government finances from the banks, but the establishment of a universal hard money currency. Hence his soubriquet of "Old Bullion." His hard money speeches through all the desperate battles of this financial revolution, from 1829 to 1840, appear, in many instances, at this day, like the teachings of a prophet, although nothing more than the simple reasonings from cause to effect, with the principles of common sense as the touchstone.

The sub-treasury did not bring immediate relief to the country—immediate relief was beyond all human agencies: and yet the people holding Mr. Van Buren, General Jackson and the Democratic party responsible for "the hard times" brought upon the country, swept the party from power in 1840 with the force of a tornado. "Things cannot be made worse, and they may become better with a change," was the irresistible argument which carried the election of Gen. Harrison almost by acclamation. It was a political revolution without a parallel in the history of the world—a revolution effected by a universal carnival of spontaneous music—monster processions, monster barbecues, and long parades of wild Indians, wild hunters, wild animals, beautiful girls, clothed in white and borne along in triumphal cars, log cabins on wheels, cider-barrels, canoes and coon skins. It was a mighty revolution in the form of a universal popular carousal, in which reason and argument were drowned in the swelling chorus of

"Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

Thus the currency regulator of an independent treasury—the crowning measure of Van Buren's administration, which "the sober second thought of the people" has confirmed as a measure of wisdom, economy and safety was the last parcel which broke the camel's back.

In the discussion of the Compromise measures of 1850, Mr. Benton was mainly instrumental in breaking down Mr. Clay's Omnibus bill, and in reducing each measure thereof to its own merits. At this point a division which had sprung up in the Missouri Democracy—Benton and anti-Benton—resulted in the defeat of Benton for the Senate. He then ran for the House as the Benton candidate for St. Louis, was elected and distinguished himself in an opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which wound up his political career. His subsequent trial for Congress, and for Governor in Missoui, were signal defeats; and his course in the last Presidential election against his favorite and idolized son-in-law, Colonel Fremont, it would be useless to attempt to explain.

The political rise and fall of Colonel Benton afford a stiking illustration of the rise, the glory and the decay of the Jacksonian Democratic party. While Jackson stood at the helm Benton was a giant in the Democratic camp—when Jackson was removed, and the party began to split upon factious and sectional issues, Benton with Van Buren and all his most faithful followers were thrown out of the orthodox church upon the test question of slavery. As the policy of Mr. Calhoun has become more and more the policy of the Democracy, this Van Buren element of the North has sloughed off into the republican camp, leaving Benton in Missouri high and dry. Thus expelled, as it were into private life, the politician and the statesman has rendered no small service to the country in his capacity as a political compiler and historian. His "Thirty Years' View" embraces an immense fund of varied and invaluable political information, written in a style at once simple, beautiful and strong, and his compilation of the debates of Congress, as it has progressed, fills an important desideratum in our political archives.

The tone, manner and bearing of Mr. Benton in the Senate were not suited to the popular taste, nor adapted to win the partiality of the mass of his Senatorial brethren. His tone was bold and imperious, his manner precise, somewhst dictatorial and dogmatical, and his bearing that of a giant among the pigmies. He was by many men considered a coarse, savage, egotistical, selfish, vain glorious and loquacious old aristocrat; and yet, in solid substance, his speeches, on great and small matters, will favorably compare with the best which any other man of our country has produced, and his real character, in fact, was that of a most pratical Democrat.—As the head of a family, husband, father, companion and host, he was a model of affection, simplicity and hospitality. Among his neighbors no man could be more popular. Among his children and grandchildren he was literally worshipped as their best friend, their teacher, their companion, and their guide. At his own table or by his own fireside his genial spirit, his extensive readings, his experience and minute observation concerning men and things, and his wonderful memory, rendered his conversation postively charming, upon whatever subject they might turn. And upon the little trifles of every day gossip he could talk by the hour, and give an essay upon a lady's bonnet and the change of the fashions as readily as upon the treaty of Utrecht.

In person, Colonel Benton was tall, muscular, and robust, and with a presence singularly majestic and commanding. His features were of the strong Roman mould, and their habitual expression was that of a self-possessed, self-relying positive, and resolute man. His marriage with a daughter of Col. McDowell, of Virginia, secured him an amiable and exemplary partner, and the domestic associations of an extensive circle of influential families. Mrs. Benton died some four years ago. Of his four surviving children, all daughters, one is "our Jessie," the wife of Col. Fremont; another is the wife of Mr. Wm. Carey Jones, late returned from a government mission to Central America; another is married to a Mr. Jacob, a well-to-do farmer, of Kentucky, and formed one of Fremont's amateur mountain men; the fourth and youngest, some years ago was married to an *attache* of the French Legation at Washington, now French Consul General at Calcutta. In the important matter of religion, Col. Benton was, if not a member, a faithful attendant with his family at the New School Presbyterian Church, near his residence in Washington. Among the people of Washington he was esteemed as a citizen, and beloved as a neighbor and friend.

With Benton, the last, excepting Cass and we may say Crittenden, of the compeers of Clay, Calhoun and Webster, is gone. If Clay was distinguished for the love of his friends, and Calhoun for the veneration of his disciples, and Webster for the admiration of the commercial politicians of the North, Benton was particularly distinguished for the esteem of those who knew him most intimately, and for the bitter hostility of his opponents who only knew him from his excusable egotism, and sometimes offensively harsh and imperious manner as a public debater in the Senate.

An Act

To make better provision for the punishment of frauds committed by bankers, trustees, and other persons intrusted with property.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That if any person being a trustee of any property for the benefit either wholly or partially of some other person, or for any public or charitable purpose, shall with intent to defraud, convert, or appropriate the same, or any part thereof, to or for his own use or purposes, or the use or benefit of any other person, or shall with intent aforesaid, otherwise dispose of or destroy such property, or any part thereof, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 2. That if any person being a banker, broker, attorney, merchant, or agent, and being entrusted for safe custody with the property of any other person, shall, with intent to defraud, sell, negotiate, transfer, pledge, or in any manner convert, or appropriate to or for his own use, or the use of any other person such property, or any part thereof, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 3. That if any person intrusted with any power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any property shall fraudulently sell or transfer, or otherwise convert such property, or any part thereof, to his own use or benefit, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 4. That if any person being an officer, director or member of any body corporate, or public company, shall fraudulently take, convert, or apply to his own use, or the use of any other person, any of the money or other property of such body corporate or company, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 5. That if any person being a director, officer or manager of any body corporate, or public company, shall as such receive or possess himself of any money, or other property, of such body corporate or public company, otherwise than in payment to him of a just debt or demand, and shall, with intent to defraud, omit to make, or to cause or direct to make, a full and true entry thereof in the books and accounts of such body corporate or public company; he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 6. That if any director, manager, officer, or member of any body corporate or public company, shall with intent to defraud, destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify any of the books, papers, writings, or securities belonging to the body corporate or public company of which he is a director, manager, officer, or member, or shall make or concur in the making of any false entry, or any material omission in any book of accounts or other document, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 7. That if any director, manager, officer, or member of any body corporate or public company, shall make, circulate or publish, or concur in making, circulating or publishing any written or printed statement, or account which he shall know to be false in any particular, with intent to deceive or defraud any member, shareholder or creditor of such body corporate or public company, or with intent to induce any person to become a shareholder or partner therein, or to entrust or advance any money or property to such body corporate or public company, or to enter into any security for the benefit thereof, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 8. That if any person shall receive any money, chattel or valuable security which shall have been so fraudulently disposed of as to render the party disposing thereof guilty of a misdemeanor under this act, knowing the same to have been so fraudulently disposed of, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be indicted and convicted thereof whether the party guilty of the principal misdemeanor shall or shall not have been previously convicted.

SECTION 9. That every person found guilty of a misdemeanor under this act shall be sentenced to an imprisonment of not more than two years or be fined in any amount not exceeding one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10. That nothing contained in this act shall affect any remedy at law or in equity which any party aggrieved might have had if this act had not been passed, and nothing in this act contained shall affect or prejudice any agreement entered into or security given by any trustee having for its object the restoration or repayment of any trust property misappropriated.

SECTION 11. That the word "trustee" shall in this act mean a trustee on some express trust created by deed, will, or instrument in writing, and shall also include the heir and personal representative of any such trustee, and all executors, administrators and assignees. The word "property" shall include every description of real and personal property, money, debts, and legacies, and all deeds and instruments relating to or evidencing the title or right to any property, or giving a right to recover or receive any money or goods, and shall also include not only such property as may have been the original subject of a trust but any property into which the same may have been converted, and the proceeds thereof respectively, or anything acquired by such proceeds. And the converting or appropriating to his own use, or the use of another, by an officer, director, or member of a body corporate or public society of any property belonging to or entrusted to the care of the same, shall be deemed fraudulent within the meaning of this act, unless authority to make such appropriation or conversion be shown and a correct statement thereof appear to have been made at the time in the regular book or books of account kept by or under the direction of such officer, director, or member.

G. NELSON SMITH,
Speaker (Pro tem) of the House of Rep's.
WILLIAM H. WELSH,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED the fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. WM. F. PACKER.

A Great Swindle Exploded.

Various parties have from time to time called at the Mayor's office, and complained that they have been victimized by the "Grand Consolidated Lottery," and exhibited three newspapers which puffed up the swindle, and had the means of drawing them into the snare. The newspapers were entitled *The Benefactor*, Jersey city, E. Cooper & Co., proprietors, 85 Wall st.; *The American Monthly Ledger*, J. H. Hall & Co., proprietors, 92 Wall street; and *The Golden Era*, Charles W. Morton & Co., proprietors, 102 Wall st. Mayor Tiemann directed Sergeant Birney to ferret out the swindlers, and seize all the lottery apparatus he could find.

The sergeant accordingly proceeded to Wall street, but no traces of the swindlers could be discovered within its charmed limits. The postoffice was then visited, where Sergeant Birney was informed that the letters addressed to the above firms were re-directed to Norwich, Connecticut. He started immediately for Norwich, and on arriving there, pounced upon the lottery men, and arrested fourteen of them, by the aid of the mayor and sheriff of that city. The firm of J. H. Hall & Co. was found to consist of Wm. P. Petit and John W. Hooker. The parties who sailed under the alias of "Charles W. Morton & Company" were L. B. Richardson, E. Richardson, and Geo. H. Wright, and the firm of E. Cooper & Co., who were overhauled in New London, Conn., was represented by Geo. A. Pratt, Geo. A. Pratt, Jr., and Sam'l H. Freeman. Besides the proprietors, six printers, viz: D. E. Sykes, Hiram Hazen, J. N. Perry, John Frangley, L. Forsyth, and J. F. Forsyth, who were charged with setting up the matter of all three lottery newspapers, were arrested. The newspapers were full of urgent appeals to those who desired to enrich themselves in a short time to subscribe to the lottery, and were published monthly.

One hundred thousand copies were issued, and sent all over the country, together with circulars, containing forged extracts from the *Express* and *Dispatch* newspapers. Circulars, newspapers, lottery tickets, money, and the whole apparatus were seized and transported to this city with the prisoners, who were held to bail to answer the charge. The Grand Consolidated Lottery has been in operation for six years, and has cleared half a million of dollars for the proprietors. It is supposed that the receipts amounted to $1,000 per day. The prizes were ostensibly to be drawn in accordance with the Delaware State Lottery, but false drawings were returned to the patrons, and no prizes were ever received. There are now 3000 letters in the New York post office, addressed to different lotteries and gift swindles.—*New York Courier and Enquirer of the —th.*

New and very Valuable Discovery.

A Flour-mill, of a perfectly original and new construction, is in operation, at present, at Robb, Pile & McElroy's Printing establishment in Pemberton court, in the immediate neighborhood of the Exchange. The machinery is exceedingly simple and very efficient in its working. It is portable and arranged in a manner to be easily transferred. The whole space, occupied by the portable merchant flour-mixing and distributing apparatus, which is combined with a grinding and bolting merchant flour-mill, does not exceed thirty feet in length, by four feet in width, and eight feet in height. Within this small compass the operation is performed, of converting the grain into extra flour, superfine and fine flour, middlings, shorts, shipstuff and bran. The rapidity of the process is astonishing, while every part of the machinery works with the utmost precision.—From two to three barrels per hour are turned out. The flour is of the best quality, and the yield per bushel more considerable, than that of any other mill known. The cleaning of the offal, too, is more thoroughly performed. But one of the main points is, that while a mill of the old style costs from $10,000 to $20,000, the new mill costs from five hundred to seven hundred dollars. The construction being extremely simple, the repairs will be very few and not costly. Power of any kind can be applied to the machinery, and this is done directly with ordinary appliances. Six horse-powers suffice, though larger power may be used. The necessity of erecting buildings especially for the purpose, which is in other cases a very great item of expense, is obviated, as any building in any locality will be found suitable. Considering the immense amount of grain annually raised and consumed in this country, and exported in the shape of flour, it is impossible to overrate the value of this invention. It will prove exceedingly useful to all parts of the country, and especially to the West and North-west, which regions may justly be termed the world's granary. The working and construction of the machinery may be examined at the place above mentioned. The inventor and patentee is Mr. JAMES M. CLARK, Philadelphia, and we are gratified to learn that he is disposing of his patent-rights to good advantage.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A HIT AT "OLD SANDS OF LIFE."—The *Gleaner* publishes the following testimonial:

"*Messrs. Editors*;—Permit me through your columns, to bear testimony to a valuable medicine. My great aunt has been striving to reach heaven for twenty years. Having a cough, she finally fell into the hands of the "retired clergyman" whose "sands of life have nearly run out." She purchased a bottle of his *Cannabis Indica*, from which she gained strength, judging from the violence of her cough. On taking the second her strength so increased that she was able to cough all day and night without interruption. The third landed her in heaven.—Thus in the brief space of time, the fond hopes and anticipations of more than a quarter of a century are realized for the sum of seven dollars twelve and a half cents."

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated LANDS in Huntingdon County.

WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "*An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes*," passed 13th March, 1815, and the other acts, upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several Counties within this Commonwealth, are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall then have remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, (F. H. Lane,) Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year; and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid act of Assembly, I shall on MONDAY, the 14th day of June, next, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated lands, upon which, all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due, and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due or unpaid, be sold

F. H. LANE,
Treas. of Hunt. co., Pa.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 1st, 1858

Amount of taxes due and unpaid on the following tracts of Unseated Lands, up to and including the year 1856.

WARRANTEES OR OWNERS.	Acres,	Perch.	Tax. Dol. cts
Barree Township.			
Wm. Shannon & James Ash,	597	132	16 97
George Bigham,	433	83	11 19
Wm. Crownover,	150		1 91
John A. Wright & Co.,	350		2 03
Charles Newingham,	400		3 78
Brady.			
Lewis Igow,	54		2 22
Jesse Hawkins,	446		10
Robert Watson,	379		2 01
John Watson,	402		2 70
Wm. Watson,	425		1 22
Andrew Bell,	43	39	1 22
James Fife,	110		4 65
James Watson,	397		2 25
Cass.			
David Caldwell,	400		9 08
Samuel Caldwell,	400		9 00
Samuel Hartsock,	400	78	5 20
Edward Nash,	299	98	4 13
John Nash,	289	110	3 94
Henry Sill,	207		2 87
Samuel Morrison,	207	135	4 31
John Fried,	400		5 20
Sarah Hartsock, jr.,	430		11 52
Jacob Barrick,	405		10 95
Mary Barrick,	190		1 81
Sarah Barrick,	400		10 80
Peter Hartsock,	400		10 80
Isaac Hartsock,	400		10 80
Elizabeth Hartsock,	400		10 80
Mary Fried,	400		5 20
Hugh Morrison,	200		2 91
Neal Clark,	157		7 55
Andrew Sell,	207		5 05
John Sell,	207		5 33
Clay.			
Abraham Wright,	409		18 44
Abraham Green,	280	105	16 52
Isaac Green,	332	61	20 78
Thomas Green,	244	63	14 53
John Green,	269	56	15 88
John Evans,	249	143	11 27
Joshua Cole,	264	140	13 58
Thomas Green, sen.,	303	108	11 65
Zachariah Chaney,	252	139	13 12
Ephraim Galbraith,	413	126	8 09
George Green.	283	31	13 85
John Dunn,	440		11 78
Robert Dunn,	440		11 88
Thomas Green,	50		6 43
Dublin.			
Titus Harvey,	416	88	1 55
John Forrest,	500		1 50
George Wilson,	17		28
Franklin.			
John Canan,	92	20	13 30
John Parmer, (Hook)	11		1 07
John McCahan & R. B. Petriken,	100		19 40
James McClland,	39	17	7 34
Wm. Gardner,	30		9 12
David Caldwell,	40		6 04
Henderson.			
A. P. Knipp,	174	140	23 74
Henry Gates,	40		9 34
John Fritz,	4½		46
John Whitehead,	8		34
Hopewell.			
J. Herring,	37		29
Abraham Levi,	200		1 50
Adam Levi,	205		1 55
Mary Levi,	207		1 56
Sarah Levi,	202		1 50
David Shaver,	106		1 57
Conrad Herring,	200		1 50
Peter Herring,	210		1 58
Hannah Herring,	97		73
Peter Wilson,	223		84
Isaac Wampler,	174		65
Benjamin Shoemaker,	202		75
Samuel Davis,	240		83
L. Rumbler,	180		69
Conrad Bates,	200		75
Henry Bates,	200		75
Jackson.			
Thomas Parmer,	400		1 60
Jacob Hiltzheimer,	416		1 77
George Steever,	400		1 60
Hillary Baker,	413		3 00
Thomas Russell,	400		3 00
Thomas Ralston,	400		3 00
David Ralston, jr.,	400		3 00
David Ralston,	400		3 00
Ephraim Jones,	400		3 00
Jonathan Priestly,	437	65	3 31
Robert Johnston,	400		3 00
Charles Caldwell,	400		3 00
James Deane,	422	115	3 15
Henry Canan,	400		3 00
John Adams,	400		3 00
Henry West,	400		3 00
Alexander Johnston,	400		3 00
Hugh Johnston,	400		3 00
Thomas McClure,	400		3 00
John Russell,	400		3 00
John Ralston,	400		3 00
James West,	400		3 00
Samuel Steel,	400		3 00
Wm. Steel,	400		3 00
Samuel Canan,	420	24	3 15
Abraham Deane,	395	69	2 96
Samuel Marshall,	400		1 60
Robert Caldwell,	400		3 36
John Fulton,	400		3 00
John Galbraith,	400		3 00
Joseph McClure,	400		3 00
George Wice,	400		1 60
Morris.			
Robert G. Stewart,	23		92
Oneida.			
Elisha Shoemaker,	100		12 00
Robert Young,	353		2 83
John Kerr,	100		14 91
John Jackson,	129¾		5 84
Penn.			
Joseph Miller,	210		79
James Sells,	402		3 00
Peter Shafer	397		3 00
Porter.			
Ruth Green,	400		3 00
Henry Green,	277		2 06
Eleazer Wallasters,	46	60	69
Wm. Smith,	402		18 09
Mary Kennedy & Hugh Coen,	319		9 56
John S. Isett,	294		8 81
Shirley.			
James McWillin,	456	64	1 71
Peter Wertz,	411	80	1 54
Benjamin Brown,	240	120	2 14
Daniel Shindell,	375		1 44
Samuel Kennedy,	414½		2 85
Wm. & John Patterson,	175		35
Springfield.			
Nathan Orb,	420	102	3 36
James Orb, part in Dublin tp.,	459		1 31
Samuel Caldwell,	9		14
Stacy Young,	414	150	2 07
Tell.			
Simon Potter,	355	120	2 63
John Pease,	414	10	3 10
Adam Clow,	431	30	3 24
George Truman,	395	113	2 96
John Caldwell,	344	31	1 38
Wm. Anderson,	150		4 15
Todd.			
Jacob Cresswell,	107		86
do do	80		68
do do	20		1 20
Wm. Spring,	400		5 20
Benjamin Price, (part)	200		1 60
Henry Alexander,	400		3 20
Daniel Newcumer,	100		7 00
Samuel Barkly & W. W. Edwards,	400		19 80
do do	400		18 20
Isaac Huston,	400	98	18 00
Nancy Davis,	400		13 97
Henry Roads,	55		27 19
Cook & Elder,	133		2 14
John Singer,	436		15 43
A. S. Russell,	76		2 20
Wm. Sheaff,	439		12 82
Philip Wager,	333		10 81
Benjamin Rush,	400		12 06
Philip Stein,	400		12 68
Jonathan Jones,	400		12 06
Owen Jones,	400		12 06
Thomas Denton,	371		11 01
Dr. S. Mowan,	456		13 23
Richard Mowan,	432		12 76
Wm. Mowan,	418		12 47
James Mowan,	336		9 89
Isaac Mowan,	394		10 60
Thomas Mowan,	398		14 70
Francis Mowan,	418		8 05
Sally Chambers,	431		14 61
Robert Chambers,	455		14 48
Nancy Chambers,	369		12 58
Samuel Chambers,	405		10 99
James Chambers,	400		13 63
Robert Calender's heirs,	50		1 90
John Musser,	400		14 12
Robert Irwin,	347		12 29
Neal Clark, (now Amos)	150		6 75
Barndollar & Everhart, (Anderson & Horton,)	100		9 05
John P. Baker,	150		9 30
J. S. Stewart,	15		3 23
Jonathan Houston,	400		18 00
Martin Michael,	27		37
Jonathan Pew,	100		7 60
John Philips,	390		27 34
George Buchanan,	311		24 25
David Lapsly,	353		15 50
John Chambers,	400		18 00
Joseph Brown,	175		78 75
Matthew Atkinson,	100		7 60
Reyzen Davis,	400		18 00
James Witer,	400		18 00
Samuel Cornelius,	395	8	12 53
John Daugherty & G. W. Speer,	439	51	19 73
do do	438	40	19 70
Speer & Martin,	76		77
Eliel Smith.	152		1 22
Sarah Hartsock,	406		11 07
Tempy Shaffer,	250		2 00
John Freed,	400		13 72
Thomas Mitchener,	150	102	54 20
John Blan,	400		12 62
Wm. Blan.	400		10 55
John Murphy,	400		15 05
Michael Martin,	417		17 32
Daugherty & Schell,	25		9 66
Hamilton & Evans,	39		1 16
Union.			
Samuel Caldwell,	300		14 10
John Bell,	192	102	4 15
Arthur Fea,	435	109	15 78
Robert Bell,	204	77	4 85
Thomas Bell,	201	110	3 71
Abraham Sell,	400	78	14 40
Frederick Sell,	400	78	9 40
Robert Fea,	181	78	8 48
Solomon Sills.	420		11 19
Benjamin Elliott,	26	18	3 39
Abraham Morrison.	400	78	15 60
Joseph Morrison,	400	78	14 41
Wm. Barrick,	200		7 20
John Covenhoven,	288	69	11 51
Hanse Morrison,	87		3 21
Walker.			
John Patton,	437	18	16 47
Samuel Caldwell, (now Juniata)	100		13 05
West.			
Elisha Shoemaker,	163		16 62
Wm. Mitchenor,	437		24 64
Thomas Mitchener,	428		23 35
John Jackson,	229¾		9 89

ALSO,

The following Real Estate, upon which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes returned by the several Collectors, is charged with the taxes thereon assessed for the years, 1855 and 1856, will be sold as unseated lands, in pursuance of the directions of the forty-first section of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act to reduce the State Debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," approved the 20th April, 1844.

Brady.		
J. F. Cotterell,	8	1 50
Wm. Buchanan's estate,	266	3 72
Jas. Ross' estate,	90	5 50
Jas. Drake's estate,	10	1 25
Wise & Buchanan.	10	4 90
Fisher & McMurtrie,	240	3 12
Barree.		
Allen Green,	153	1 41
Franklin.		
Porter Wilson,	14	2 15
Eliza Boise,	4½	83
Henderson.		
Wilson & Mifflin,	50	1 60
Jackson.		
John Henry,	100	2 80
Springfield.		
John Marshal's heirs,	8	56
Robert Ramsey.	82	2 00
Henderson J. Wharton,	100	1 75
Jesse Coales,	370	4 66
Abram Lane's heirs, et al.,	448	1 42
Tell.		
Patterson's heiro,	150	34 48
Walker.		
E. B. Pike & James Gardner,	1100	1 93

FISHING TACKLE WAREHOUSE.

Fish Hooks and Tackle, best Kirby, Limerick, Virginia, Improved Trout, Sea, and every description of Fish Hooks, Trout Flies, Gut and other Snoods, Brass Reels, Fishing Rods of all kinds; Canton Grass, Silk and Hair Lines, Nets, Gilling Twine, Seine Twine, Wrapping Twine, Piano and Dulcimer Wire, Violin Strings. Genuine HARLEM OIL, an effective remedy for Pain in the Breast, Gravel, and similar diseases.

Also,—Fine English Twist Single and Double Guns, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Game-Bags, and Gunning Apparatus generally.

GEO. W. HEYBERGER, Importer,
No. 68 (old No. 50) North Third Street, Two doors below Arch St., and next door to the St. Charles' Hotel,
March 24, 1858—1m. Philadelphia.

THE GOOD TIMES COMING!
THE FIRST ARRIVAL!
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

MOSES STROUS has opened at his Store-room, in Market Square,

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 21, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Administrator's Notice.*
☞ Items, by Fisher & McMurtrie.
☞ We invite attention to advertisement of Mooresville High School.
☞ New Grocery and Confectionary Store, by Long & Miller. Give them a call.
☞ Read David Gwin's advertisement of Spring & Summer Goods—then, go and buy.

THE CANAL BOARD ABOLISHED.—A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature abolishing the Canal Board. The present Commissioners will remain in office until the 1st of July to settle up the business. The nomination of WESTLEY FROST has proved an empty honor.

FIRES IN HARRISBURG.—Several attempts have lately been made to burn down the town, —threats to do so have been made. Last week there was a second fire, the work of incendiaries, which destroyed two or three houses and a number of stables. Several arrests have been made, but still attempts are made nightly to fire the town, by rascals yet at large.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Harrisburg *Daily Herald* of Monday, says: "Both Houses of the Legislature, at present, exhibit a busy scene of legislation and industry. Business is hurried through with a promptness and dispatch that puts to blush all transactions of the early part of the session. The members are making preparations for the final adjournment on the 22d inst., and every one is desirous of getting through his favorite measures. It was thought, at one time, that neither body would be ready to adjourn by the time set, but the hurry and bustle which now prevails, shows that there is no probability of their remaining any longer than Thursday."

Locals.

No less than four young men will be sentenced by Judge TAYLOR, the present term of Court, to the Western Penitentiary. They are all able-bodied men, and could have been useful citizens in any community. Two of the number, at a late hour on Tuesday night of last week, while in a state of intoxication, attacked, on Hill street, a boat captain named ELIJAH WHITE, and used him roughly. They were arrested on the next morning, were put upon trial on Thursday and found guilty of an assault and battery with intent to kill. Many who witnessed the hasty trial of these two unfortunate young men, should stop, think, and act the part of good citizens, and by so doing escape a similar fate.

The Miners' strike on Broad Top still continues, but we are informed that those who will be permitted to remain have agreed to go to work this week. A few of the most reckless have thus far prevented the well-disposed from working for the highest prices the shippers can afford to give.

LONG & MILLER have opened out an assortment of the best Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., that could be procured in the city, and the public generally would do well to give them a call. See advertisement.

The "Mechanics' Bank of Huntingdon," issued, during the last six days, over $50,000 of its paper.

D. P. GWIN's new advertisement will be found in another column. His assortment of Goods is at least equal to the best in town.

The Sale of the State Canals.

The bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company has passed both Houses, and it is asserted by the friends of the measure that the Governor will approve it. The sale has not been made a party question—a large majority of all parties being strongly in favor of getting rid of the Canals, the only question in dispute was the manner of sale. Among its most conspicuous advocates was the Hon. WM. WILKINS, of Allegheny. One thing is certain, that the tax-payers have reason to rejoice that they have got rid of improvements which would have been a continual draw upon their pockets. We give the vote in the Senate and House on the final passage of the bill.

In the Senate:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Brewer, Coffey, Finney, Frances, Gregg, Harris, Ingram, Meyer, Randall, Rutherford, Schell, Schofield, Shaeffer, Souther, Steele, Straub, and Wilkins—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Buckalew, Craig, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fitler, Gazzam, Knox, Laubach, Marselis, Miller, Turner, and Wright—14.

In the House:

YEAS—Messrs. Abrams, Armstrong, Babcock, Benson, Bower, Calhoun, Crawford, Dodds, J. H. Donnelly, James Donelly, Donovan, Dunlap, Ebur, Evans, Hamel, Hayes, Himrod, Hipple, Houtz, Imbrie, Jackman, Kirkpatrick, Lauman, Lawrence, Lloyd, McClain, McClure, Mangle, Miller, Nichols, Owen, Pownall, Price, Ramsdell, Ramsey, Rhodes, Roland, Rose, Scott, Shaw, Struthers, Warner, Westbrook, Wilcox, Williston, Yearsley, and Smith of Cambria, (Speaker) —47.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Askin, Bierer, Dohnert, Donehoo, Ent, Gritman, Hay, Hillegas, Irwin, Jenkins, Levett, McDonald, Nill, Nunemacher, Smith of Berks, Smith of Wyoming, Stephens, Stuart, Turner, Voeghtly, Warden, Weaver, Weiler, Wharton, and Woodring—27.

"Wild Cat Banks."

The public cannot be too guarded in receiving the notes of a number of worthlesss banks chartered by the last legislature, and approved by Gov. Pollock. A number of these concerns have recently commenced operations in the northern and north-western portions of the State, and are making great efforts to get their promises to pay into circulation. We would caution all persons against taking the notes of any bank, except such as are known to be sound and have heretofore had a good standing among the business community. The Harrisburg *Daily Herald*, in noticing one of these concerns—the McKean County Bank—says: "We learn that wherever the notes of this institution have appeared, counterfeits upon its issues also appeared simultaneously, and some people have been so uncharitable as to doubt which, or whether either, or both emanated from the bank!! This Bank is a genuine wild cat, full grown, and if it ever obtains a foothold, will spring upon the public like a famished tiger."

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* says "there is a great effort made to get afloat Shamokin Bank notes, and also a general distrust of them." The following statement shows that its means are almost wholly in New York brokers' hands or in drafts on New York—who these brokers are, and how valid they are as securities, every man must judge for himself. The managers, we are informed, are strangers to the business men of this section.

State of Shamokin Bank, March 2d:

ASSETS.

Due from City Bankers	$26,640 07
Specie in vault	6,771 95
Loans and Discounts	600 00
Notes of other Banks	653 00
Cash items N. Y. sight drafts	38,000 00
Profit and Loss	8 18
	$72,673 20

LIABILITIES.

Notes in Circulation	$33,375 00
Due Depositors	548 20
Due other Banks—Nothing	
Capital Stock	38,350 00
	$72,673 20

The Herald, after copying the above statement from the Philadelphia Bulletin, adds:—How did this Bank get out a circulation of $33,000 of its own notes upon a discount of $600. Was it by loaning its own officers that sum upon "N. Y. sight drafts" on men of straw? The "assets" of the concern, as stated, afford a rich example of the condition of the whole batch of "Wild Cat" Banks chartered by Gov. Pollock, and we warn our business men to shun the whole fraternity of them. It is a striking coincidence, too, in the above case, that the "capital stock paid in" amounts to $38,350,—and "cash items, N. Y. sight drafts" to 38,000—a happy coincidence! The available assets of the Bank are no doubt limited to the amount of specie on hand, the $653 of "notes of other Banks," and, perhaps, the $600 of "loans and discounts."

The Kansas Conference Committee in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The joint committee of conference on the Kansas bill met this morning, all the members being present for the first time. Mr. Green, on behalf of the majority of the Senate committee, submitted several propositions amending the Senate bill, none of which proved acceptable to the House committee. Propositions were then solicited from the House committee.

Mr. English responded that at the next meeting of the Committee he would submit a new bill, the precise character of which has not transpired, but it is understood to be a proposition for a substitute for the Lecompton ordinance and that the question of admission under the Lecompton Constitution, with the amended ordinance, be referred to a fair vote of the people of Kansas at an early day. If the majority vote for it, Kansas to come into the Union under the President's proclamation. If against it then the bill provides for the formation of a new Constitution, whenever the population there equals the number required for a member in the United States House of Representatives.—The committee adjourned over till to-morrow.

There is some reason to believe that Mr. English's bill will be agreed to in Conference and passed.

Agricultural Society.

The Huntingdon county Agricultural Society assembled—pursuant to previous notice—in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, April 14, 1858; and in the absence of the President, was organized by appointing Hon. Jona. McWilliams President *protem.*

The Minutes of last meeting were then read and approved. Some Communications were read by the Secretary before the Society, which were referred, together with other unfinished business, to a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held on the 15th inst.

A verbal statement was then made by the Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, to solicit subscriptions in this county for the Farmers High School of Pennsylvania, in compliance with a resolution offered and adopted at the last meeting of the Association.

Mr. McAlister, of Centre co., being called on, then addressed the Association at some length, in behalf of the Farmers High School. Subscriptions for this purpose were also presented, and money to the amount of $150 subscribed.

The following resolutions were offered by Gen. Geo. W. Speer, and unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS: It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove by death from this Association, since our last meeting, our late worthy fellow member, Mr. PETER STRYKER, of Porter township. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of our late friend and active laborer in the advancement of practical Agriculture, this Society has lost one of its best and most active members, and improved agriculture, one of its most ardent devotees.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the Minutes of the Society.

On motion. *Resolved*, That this Association will hold an Exhibition this year, and that the time and place for holding the same be determined at the next meeting.

On motion, John A. Whittaker, of Porter township, and John Eby, of Shirley township, were appointed Vice Presidents, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Mr. Stryker, and the resignation of Mr. Speer.

On motion, Society then adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening of the first week of the August Court.

JONA. McWILLIAMS,
President *protem.*

R. McDIVITT, J. F. RAMEY, } Sec'ys.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in the office of J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., on Thursday the 15th inst., the following resolution, amongst others, was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That T. H. Cremer, F. H. Lane, and Geo. Jackson, Esqs., of Jackson township, be appointed a committee to prepare a List of Premiums, for the coming Fair, to be submitted to the consideration of the Society at the next meeting. Signed

BY THE OFFICERS.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1858.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Correspondence of The Globe.]

MONDAY, April 12th. *Senate.*—The House bill supplemental to the several acts relating to the liens of mechanics and material men was reported with a negative recommendation. The bill for the removal of the State Powder Magazine from the city of Philadelphia passed finally. *House.*—There were presented eight petitions for the repeal of the tonnage tax, and four against the same. Mr. Houtz presented two petitions from citizens of Huntingdon county, praying the repeal of the County Superintendency, and Mr. Witmer, a remonstrance from Snyder county, against the same. On a resolution instructing the Committee on Kansas affairs to make a report on Thursday next, the yeas were 25, and the nays 44. A resolution was passed requiring the Clerk to cause to be prepared for the use of the Legislature, *A Manual*, to contain the constitutions of the United States, and State of Pennsylvania, rules of order, &c.,—to be submitted to the next Legislature for approval. The Governor sent in a message vetoing the Fayette County Railroad bill.

TUESDAY. *Senate.*—Four petitions were presented favoring the repeal of the tonnage tax, and two against the same. The Committee on Finance reported with a negative recommendation, House bill relative to the distribution of the final report of the Geological survey of the State. The Liquor bill came up on second reading and was variously amended and laid over. A bill incorporating the American Tanning Company was lost by a tie vote. *House.*—The bill to create a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the public debt, was passed. This bill directs that all revenue derived from certain sources shall be specially applied to the payment of the interest and principal of the State debt. A bill passed prohibiting the sale within the county of Huntingdon, by any hawker, peddler, or travelling merchant, any foreign or domestic goods, wares or merchandize, not of his or their own manufacture, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offenee. A bill was read to encourage the manufacture of paper in this State. A message from the Governor announced that he had signed the bill authorizing an examination of the claim of Kessler, Whitney & Co. The bill authorizing the publication of minority opinions of the Supreme Judges in Constitutional questions was lost on second reading.

WEDNESDAY. *Senate.*—The liquor bill passed finally with amendments, yeas 22, nays 10. The bill for the sale of the State Canals was considered. *House.*—A communication was received from the Canal Board relative to the claim of Samuel D. Myton, of Huntingdon county. The bill to incorporate the Fulton and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company passed finally. The bill creating a new judicial district to be composed of the counties of Elk, Clearfield, Forest and Jefferson, passed finally.

THURSDAY. *Senate.*—The bill to regulate the charges of railroad companies was called up and passed second reading. The bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company occupied the time of the Senate during the remainder of the day. *House.*—Two petitions were presented for the repeal of the tonnage tax, and two, from Adams county, for the repeal of the County Superintendency. The bill to submit to the people of Wells township, Fulton county, to decide by vote on the opening of a public road from John Sharrer's mill to a point at or near Trough Creek on Broad Top Mountain, was reported as committed. The bill regulating insurance companies passed finally, also the bill authorizing the erection of a Monument at the expense of the State to the memory of the Pennsylvanians who fell in the Mexican war. The House non-concurring in the amendments of the Senate to the Liquor bill, a committee of conference was appointed,

FRIDAY. *Senate.*—A committee of conference on the liquor bill was announced. Mr. Schell presented two petitions from Huntingdon county praying for the repeal of the County Superintendency. The bill relative to the distribution of the final Report of the Geological survey of the state passed finally. The bill for the sale of the public works was again considered. The committee on Roads and Bridges. reported as committed, a supplement to the charter of the Hopewell and Bloody run turnpike road company. The bill relative to taxes due the Commonwealth by corporations passed finally. The night session was continued until 1 o'clock by a stormy discussion on the bill for the sale of the State Canals. *House.*—A Bill for the better suppression of vice and immorality passed finally, also the bill relative to a revision of the penal code. The bill apportioning the city of Philadelphia into single Senatorial and Representative districts passed finally.

SATURDAY. *Senate.*—The committee of conference on the liquor bill made report, which was concurred in, yeas 19, nays 8. The debate on the bill for the sale of the State Canals was concluded and on the final passage the vote was, yeas 18, nays 14. The bill for the preservation of game and insectivorous birds passed finally, also the bill relative to Canal, Navigation and Coal Companies.—The Militia bill passed Committee of the whole. *House.*—The Senate amendments to the bill for the sale of the Canals were considered and concurred in, and the bill was carried immediately to the Governor.

JUNIATA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit a friend of afflicted humanity to bring to the notice of the public, the Institution whose claims upon Christian sympaty and benevolent co-operation are invoked in a letter, of which the following is a copy, received from the Superintendent:

Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children.

GERMANTOWN, April 13, 1858.

To * * *:—I propose to visit the towns between here and the Ohio, with some of the pupils of the Institution which I superintend, for the purpose of enlisting public sympathy and interest in our behalf. I shall hold public meetings, and the children will exhibit their capacity for learning. If we stop at Huntingdon, can you give us an audience that will pay our expenses? We have done well in some places in this vicinity, and we are urged to go West. Will you tell me upon whom I may rely, at Huntingdon, to create an interest before hand? and will you give me the names of your clergymen and physicians, and tell me, to whom to write. I think you were here to see * * * some time since? He is well, and I shall take him with me. I want to leave home in ten days, and I will thank you to write promptly.

Yours truly, JOSEPH PARISH.

Doctor PARISH, the writer of the above letter, is the son of the distinguished Doctor PARISH, (now deceased,) of Philadelphia.—He deserves the encouragement and support of all good men, in the effort he is making, to ameliorate the condition of a class of the community, who, until within a few years, have been considered to be beyond the reach of moral training, and have been given up by their friends and the world to hopeless wretchedness. The Institution, in behalf of which an interest is sought to be awakened, has proved this to be an entire mistake. It is in the hands of an association of benevolent gentlemen who ought to be patronized and aided upon the grounds both of christian duty and of individual interest. Every christian heart will feel its own reward in contributing to raise helpless imbecility from a state of utter dependence, to a condition of comparative self-sustaining usefulness—relieving friends from painful responsibilities, and society from heavy burthens.

The object of this communication is to call the attention of the public to Dr. PARISH's intended visit with his pupils, and to bespeak for him a favorable and cordial reception. I have no doubt that the exercises of his pupils will afford great gratification to those who may witness them. Teachers of youth and friends of education, in any and every form ought, especially, to be present.

Mind, is a plant that *grows* and gains *strength* by cultivation, and there is no living being in human shape, that is so destitute of its germ as to preclude the hope of warming it into life by cultivation—if taken in time—as in the case of the vegetable plant—the soil in which it lives must be manipulated, and the weak part strengthened by the introduction of absent elements—so in the case of the *mind*, the *body* in which it germinates must undergo a system of judicious physical training, by which the weak parts are strengthened and the whole muscular power brought into healthy action. The School in question is called a "*Training School for feeble-minded Children*," and its title is, in some measure, an index to its system of teaching. The gymnastic exercises it employs in the physical training of the body, may be very advantageously imitated and combined to a greater or less extent with all the systems of mental training now in operation; and valuable hints may be taken by teachers and patrons of education in general, for future use, from Dr. PARISH's exhibition of his pupils, and his explanation of the principles he brings to bear in his process of developing their glimmering intellectual powers. How many bodies fall a sacrifice to the ordinary means used in the education of youth? M.

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF KANSAS CITIES.—A Kansas correspondent, in allusion to the rapid growth of Kansas, says;

"The growth of western cities has always been quoted as something marvellous, and this one of Leavenworth will not fall behind the most marvellous accounts of their progress. Less than four years ago not a building was to be seen on the spot where now reside at least eight thousand people. In the space of three years and a half it has grown up to its present proportions, and is still rapidly increasing. Two daily papers and three weeklies are published in this city. The various printing offices are overrun with job work, and business generally is prosperous. In addition to the progress in the newspaper line, the citizens are preparing for the introduction of water into their city, and also intend lighting it with gas. A great deal of activity is apparent, arising from the preparations being made here for the Utah expedition."

SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES.—As rats are quite annoying to housekeepers and others, we give the method by which they can most easily be caught:

Take your bed, and place it on the floor where the rats are most troublesome then place bits of cheese, sweetmeats, &c., on the pillows and clothes; get in bed and blow out the light, and remain quiet; the rats will soon make their appearance, and when they pass their tails over your mouth make a bite, and hold fast till the servant girl knocks their brains out with the coal scuttle.

Many persons complain of being pestered by bed-bugs. It is said that the inconvenience may be easily avoided, as follows:

On going to bed, cover yourself from head to foot with boiled molasses; let every part of the body be thickly covered with it; on coming to bite you, the bugs will stick fast in the molasses, and you can kill them in the morning.

DIED.

In the Borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 8th inst., of Consumption, Miss ANN AMELIA, daughter of the late Alex. and Catharine M. Gwin, aged 16 years, 5 months and 17 days.

It is painful to the heart's affections to witness the lovely and accomplished cut off in the morning of life, just when developing tendencies to usefulness and honor in the world; but such are the daily bereavements of life, and it is not for us to murmur against the decrees of HIM, who, we are assured, "doeth all things well." ANN GWIN was a pattern worthy of imitation in all the relations which engaged her youthful career. Her memory will live in the hearts of many till the latest hour of life, for she was kind, affectionate and dutiful towards all. Her life was characterized by the graces of christianity; her words and habits exhibited the fruits of saving faith clustering in her youthful heart. Retiring and modest in her demeanor, she seemed to desire

"To be little and unknown,
Loved and prized by Christ alone."

As life, with her, ebbed out, her christian hope was in lively exercise and the many assurances she gave of her trust in Christ—expressed in words of unequivocal import —are a consoling proof to the surviving friends that her spirit now rests in the bosom of HIM in whom she trusted. —*Blair Co. Whig.*

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, April 17.—FLOUR—There is no change in Flour, and the sales are only in small lots, at from $4.37½ to $4.50 for common and good superfine, $4.62½@4.75 for extra, and $5@6 ⅜ bbl for extra family and fancy lots.—Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce and wanted at $3.25 ⅜ bbl, but holders generally ask more. A sale of the latter is reported at something more.

GRAIN—In Wheat there is not much doing. The sales comprise about 500 bushels, in lots at 80@90c, for inferior, 100@109c for fine to prime red; 90@100c for inferior, and 107 to 135c for fair to prime white, mostly afloat. Rye is in better demand, and 1500 bushels Pennsylvania brought 80c afloat. Corn is in steady request, and all offered, about 10,000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania yellow, have been sold, part at 72c, and part at a price to be fixed; including 1600 bushels damaged, taken for distilling at 60c, all afloat. Oats are wanted, and about 7300 bushels Pennsylvania brought 40c, afloat.

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL. The Summer Session of this School will commence on the 1st MONDAY in MAY. All the branches necessary for a thorough education will be taught, and at as low rates as any other Institution in the county.
Boarding, Washing, &c., can be had on moderate terms.
REV. RICHARD CURRAN,
J. B. OSBORN,
West township, April 21, 1858.* Principals.

NOTICE.—Estate of John Hastings, dec'd. Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of JOHN HASTINGS, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, she hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
April 21, 1858. ELLEN HASTINGS, Adm'trix.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!—LONG & MILLER,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and the public generally, that they have opened at the old stand of Long & Decker, a fine assortment of
GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.
They also have on hand an assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, and other Goods.
As they are anxious to please the public they will at all times keep on hand the best of Groceries, Confectioneries, and other useful articles.
The public are earnestly invited to call and examine for themselves. [Huntingdon, April 21, 1858.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.
D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia with the largest and most beautiful assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors,) Spring Delains, Braize Delanes, Braizes, all colors; Debaize, Levella Cloth, Alpacca, Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.
Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids. Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c.
Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin. Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.
SPRING SHAWLS, THIBET SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, Cloths. Cassimers, Cassinets. K. Jean, Cot. Drills, Muslins, Tickings. Nankeen. Table Diapers, &c.
Also a large lot of Bonnets, Flats, and Hats, at low prices.
BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS. BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.
My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.
☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange, at the Highest Market Prices.
April 21, 1858. D. P. GWIN.

LADIES COLLARS—Newest Styles—in great variety at the "METROPOLITAN."

A Splendid Line of Dress Goods—embracing Robes of all kinds, Berages, Chaleys. Lawns, Gold Brilliants, Chintzes, &c., can be found at the "Metropolitan."

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

SPLENDID RAG CARPET for 37 1-2c per yard, at the cheap Store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

SPRING SHAWLS & MANTILLAS of every style at the "Metropolitan."

MACKEREL of all Nos'., Herring, &c., can be had of the best quality, by calling on FISHER & McMURTRIE.

FISH—just received, and for sale at the Cheap Grocery of LONG & MILLER.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at LONG & MILLER'S.

NEW STORE!—NEW GOODS!!—FISHER & McMURTRIE having re-opened the METROPOLITAN, formerly known as "Saxton's," take pleasure in announcing to their many friends, that they have received a new and well selected Stock of GOODS, which they feel confident will satisfy the demands of the public, and will prove unexceptionable in *Style* and *Quality*.
The line of Dress Goods embraces Robes A'Quille, in Organdies, Lawns, Percales, &c., Chaleys, Berages, Brilliants, all Wool DeLaines, Cravella, Mohair, Danubian, Tamise and Lavella Cloths, DeBage Lustres, Alpaccas, Prints, Ginghams, &c.
We have a fine assortment of Summer Shawls, Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Antique's, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Ladies Collars, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Whalebones for Skirts, Reed Hoops, Brass ditto, Skirt Cord, &c.
Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.
We have French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Cottonades, Linens, Denims and Blue Drills.
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style. Also, a large assortment of all kinds of *Straw Goods*.
A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.
We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of *Merchandise free of charge* at the *Depots* of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads'.
COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.
April 14, 1858.

DO YOU WANT BOOKS AND WALL PAPER? GO TO WILLIAM COLON'S.

Do you want New Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Religious Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Scientific Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Poetical Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Law Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Medical Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Stationery?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Gold Pens?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Port Monnaie's?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Fancy Articles?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Cheap Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want the Best Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want the Latest Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.

COLON'S is the place to buy these Goods!
☞ Then GO TO COLON'S and buy your Goods, and tel your neighbors that the place to buy all these Goods, IS AT COLON'S.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of MAY next, the following described Real Estate, to wit:—A Tract of Land containing 4 acres and 43 perches, situate in Franklin township, in said county, adjoining lands of John Way, James Morrison and William Curry, to be sold as the property of the Widow and minor Children of Michael Duffy, dec'd, by the guardian of said minors.
April 14, 1858.* MICHAEL McCAUN.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of testatum writs of vend. exp., of Bedford county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of May, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:—

All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, containing 176 acres more or less, on which the town of Mt. Union is laid out, about 120 acres cleared, more or less, has erected thereon a double log barn, a double log house, one and a half stories high and outbuildings, adjoining the Juniata river on the North-east, Nicholas & Wm. Shaver on the south, west by lands of Samuel Shaver, and heirs of A. Polick, dec'd., and on the north-west by J. T. Cottrel, (excepting and excluding therefrom all that portion of said farm and premises contained in the recorded plan of lots laid by the said defendant, recorded in Book 3, No. 2, page 147 in the Recorder's office at Huntingdon,) also the following lots in the recorded plan to wit:—Nos. 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, and 150.

Also—Al the defendant's right, title and interest of interest of one-third of a tract of land, containing 438 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Green on the north, John McClaine and Michael J. Martin, and others, near to Broad Top City, Tod township, Huntingdon county.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to one-third of a tract of land, containing 430 acres, more or less, adjoining the Houck Coal Bank tract on the west, John McCaules and others in Tod township, Huntingdon county.

Also—Lots No. 25, 28, 26, 29, 30, 27, 66, 67, 68, 91, 92, 93, and 94, in recorded plan of Mount Union, Shirley township, Huntingdon county.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to one half of a tract of land, of about 55 acres, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John McCaules and others, known as the Rhodes tract.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest in and to one-third of a tract of land, containing 440 acres, more or less, warranted in the name of John McClure, situate on Ray's Hill, Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining improved lands of said McClaine on the east.

Also—Lots No. 97, 98, 62, 63, 64, 65, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, and 90, in recorded plan of Mount Union, Shirley township, Huntingdon county.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Dougherty. GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED, and will be sold 30 per cent. *CHEAPER* than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN
Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just opened at his Store Room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made
CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.
Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

PENNSYLVANIA WIRE WORKS. No. 226 Arch St., between Second and Third, (Opposite Broad Street,) Philadelphia.
SIEVES, RIDDLES. SCREENS, WOVEN WIRE of all Meshes and Widths, with all kinds of Plain and Fancy Wire Work.
Heavy Twilled Wire for Spark Catchers; Coal, Sand and Gravel Screens; Paper Maker's Wire; Cylinder and Dandy Rolls, covered in the best manner; Wire and Wire Fencing.
A very superior article of HEAVY FOUNDERS' SIEVES. All kinds of Iron Ore Wire and Sieves.
April 14, 1858. BAYLISS & DARBY.

TOW LINES AND BOAT ROPES, for sale LOW, at the Hardware Store of
April 7, 1858. JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa.

STONE CROCKS, JARS, &c., a large Stock for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
April 7, 1858. JAMES A. BROWN.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—A splendid assortment now on hand, at BENJ. JACOBS' Store.

COALMONT HOUSE. MRS. ELIZA IRVINE has taken the above House, and is now prepared to accommodate both permanent and transient boarders.
April 7, 1858.—1m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The firm of CROSS & McGILL, trading under the firm of R. C. McGILL & CROSS, have this day disolved by mutual consent. The books will be at the Alexandria Foundry office, where settlements will be made. The business will be continued by R. C. McGILL.
April 1, 1858. R. C. McGILL & CROSS.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY! The Alexandria Foundry has been bought by R. C. McGILL, and is in blast, and have all kinds of Castings, Stoves, Machines, Plows, Kettles, &c., &c., which he will sell at the lowest prices. All kinds of Country Produce and old Metal taken in exchange for Castings, at market prices.
April 7, 1858. R. C. McGILL.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.—The next Session of this institution will open on the first Wednesday of May.
Connected with the Academy, is a Commercial Department. Students can either pursue this branch exclusively, or in connection with other studies.
The location is healthy, retired, and free from many of the temptations incident to a town life.

Terms per Session of Five Months,	$55 00
Double-Entry Book-keeping,	20 00
Single-Entry, " "	8 00

Students can either Board in the Institution, or in private families, as they may prefer. For Catalogues and further particulars, address G. H. WOODS, Principal,
April 7, 1858—6t. Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

20 PER CENT SAVED!!! Competent judges have now decided that at least 20 per cent is saved, by purchasing all HARDWARE at the *regular* HARDWARE STORE of JAMES A. BROWN.
To continue this public advantage, the subscriber has just returned from the East with a complete stock of

HARDWARE,	MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY,	HOLLOW-WARE,
PAINTS,	SADLERY,
OILS,	COACH TRIMMINGS, &c,

Which he has carefully selected and bought at *reduced* prices, from the best houses in the United States. Thus he is enabled to sell Wholesale and Retail, extremely low.
☞ Country Dealers, Builders, Mechanics, and the people generally, are respectively invited to call.
☞ All orders receive prompt attention.
N. B.—Persons indebted to the late firm of Jas. A. Brown & Co., are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES A. BROWN,
April 7, 1858. Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS. BENJ. JACOBS has just opened and placed upon his shelves one of the best assortment of NEW GOODS for the people, ever received in Huntingdon. His assortment consists of
DRY GOODS IN GENERAL,
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES, &c.,
And every variety of Goods to be found in any other store in town—at prices to suit the times. The public generally are invited to call and examine his Goods and his prices.
☞ All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. [Huntingdon, April 7, 1858.

SUMMER DRINKS! HUNTINGDON BOTTTLING ESTABLISHMENT. The above establishment, formerly owned by Frederek List, has just been opened for the season.
Shop keepers, Tavern keepers, and all others who desire, will be supplied with MINERAL WATER and SARSAPARILLA, upon the shortest notice.
We will also keep on hand a superior article of bottled ALE and PORTER, with which to supply the demands of customers.
Call and see us, and try our Summer Drinks, which we leave to recommend themselves.
All orders addressed to the undersigned will be promptly attended to. Terms Cash. WM. F. SHAW,
April 7, 1857—1m. Huntingdon, Pa.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—On and after Wednesday, April 7th, the Trains carrying passengers on the HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD, will leave and arrive as follows:

Leave at 8.15 A. M.	Arrive at 2.04 P. M.
" " 4.00 P. M.	" " 8.10 "

Huntingdon, April, 7, 1858. J. J. LAWRENCE, *Superintendent.*

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The most valuable MANURE now in the market is MITCHELL & CROASDALE'S Improved Ammoniated BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. It not only stimulates the growing crop, but permanently enriches the land. It is prepared entirely by ourselves under the direction of one of the first Chemists in the country, and *is warranted pure* and *uniform* in its composition. It only needs to be seen by the intelligent Farmer to convince him of

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

For the Farmer.

"Got any Ashes?"---What to Do with Them.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

"Got any ashes?" asked an itinerant gatherer of the dust, calling out from the roadside.

"Yes, a hundred bushels or so," answered the farmer.

Down jumped the "ash-man," and was about to open the gate, when he was told to "Hold on!"

"Hold on! why, I want a load of your ashes."

"But they are not *for sale*, my friend; we shall need all we have for use at home"

Wondering what one man—or woman, rather—could want a hundred bushels of ashes, the "peddler" went grumbling on.

Farmer, let him go,! If you have "got any ashes," keep them, and use them at home, *as a manure* for your farm. Let us give you some authorities in regard to their value.

Ashes have been employed as a fertilizer of the soil from a very early age. Cato, a Roman writer upon agriculture, recommended the use of wood-ashes as a manure, and the ancient Jews, Romans and Britons, burned over their stubbles preparatory to another crop. In modern times they continue to be employed, but not as largely as their value would command, were it better understood and appreciated by the farmer.

Ashes are said by Browne, to "render clayey soils mellow, and to give consistency to those which are light, rather suiting moist than dry soils, but it is necessary that the former should be well drained." "From four to six bushels per acre," according to Johnston, "may be applied to thin, almost sterile soils, with good effect; larger quantities would be to exausting, unless, the soil be naturally rich in vegetable matter, or mixed from year to year with a sufficient quantity of barnyard manure."

Ashes are employed in Great Britain as a manure for root crops, and are used for this purpose in connection with bone dust, and drilled in with the seed. According to Johnston, as much as fifteen bushels of each are applied to an acre, and often with great success. Turnips, carrots, and potatoes, seem equally benefitted by ashes. "They may be used with advantage for almost every class of crops," says Browne, "but especially for grass, grain, and Indian corn," though according to Sprengel, "the immediate benefit of ashes is most perceptible upon leguminous plants, such as clover peas, beans, &c." Upon red clover "the effect will be more certain if previously mixed with one-fourth their weight of gypsum."

The use of ashes as a manure for corn, is becoming quite general in this section of the country—they are applied as a hill-dressing immediately after the first hoeing, at the rate of two table-spoonfuls per hill, or about two bushels per acre. They are found useful, applied at the same time, to potatoes, and to almost every hoed crop. We have used them in these ways and upon grass land, to the benefit of the crops and the permanent amelioration of the soil, and have no doubt but that it will be far more profitable to any farmer to "use them at home," than to sell them for the pittance generally offered—8 to 10 cents per bushel "in trade,"—equal to *perhaps* one-half that amount, net cash.

The Apple Orchard.

The *Michigan Farmer* makes these sensible remarks upon the present apathy or neglect respecting the apple orchard, which we reprint as being perfectly applicable to Pennsylvania and surrounding States:

"The old orchard planted by our forefathers is going to decay, or have already departed. On some farms they are replaced by vigorous bearing trees. On others the only apple trees are a few scattered seedings, bearing indifferent fruit. The owners buy their winter apples every year or go without.

"Our soil and climate are so admirably adapted to this fruit, that we have no excuse for going abroad for our supplies, and yet thousands of barrels come to us every year from Central New-York, and farther west.—This is a disgrace to our husbandry, for we can raise this fruit fifty per cent. cheaper than anybody can raise it for us. In seleting a site for an orchard, avoid the spot that has been previously occupied by apple trees. the experiment has been tried, and all who had experience in the matter, agree, that new ground is best for this purpose. A recently cleared wood lot, where oak, hickory, chestnut have thriven, will bear good apples. But such ground is scarce in the commonwealth, and any good corn land, bearing sixty bushels to the acre, will answer. The apple tree delights in a deep, gravelly loam, with a yellow subsoil two or three feet deeper. If not in good heart, it should be made fertile dy manuring and cultivation."

To Save Harness.

It is the hairy side of leather that cracks; and if the harness be made (if double) so that the fleshy sides are outward, and (if single) so that the hair side is next to the horse, it will not crack. The moisture of the horse, will soften the hairy side; and the bend being so that the fleshy side is on the outside of the segment of the circle, no provocation is given to the inside of the circle, to crack. Wagon harness has lasted twenty years uncracked; simply by this means. The harness maker will object to it because he cannot put inferior leather in as he otherwise could. But stirrup-leathers are made so, and so are shoes, and why not harness.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS!---
EMERSON'S MAGAZINE
AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,
TWO GREAT MAGAZINES IN ONE!!
NINETY THOUSAND COPIES THE FIRST MONTH!!!
MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME FOR 1858.
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPLENDID WORKS OF ART.
FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.
THE GREAT LIBRARY OFFER—AGENTS GETTING RICH!!!!

The union of Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly has given to the consolidated work a circulation second to but one similar publication in the country, and has secured for it a combination of literary and artistic talent probably unrivaled by any other Magazine in the world. During the first month, the sale in the trade and demand from subscribers exceeded 90,000 copies, and the numbers already issued of the consolidated work are universally conceded to have surpassed, in the richness of their literary contents, and the beauty and profuseness of their pictorial illustrations, any magazine ever before issued from the American press. Encouraged by these evidences of favor, the publishers have determined to commence the new volume in January with still additional attractions, and to offer such inducements to subscribers as cannot fail to place it, in circulation, at the head of American magazines. With this view they now announce the following splendid programme. They have purchased that superb and costly steel-plate engraving,

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and will present it to every three-dollar subscriber for the year 1858. It was engraved at a cost of over $5,000, by the celebrated A. L. Dick, from the original of Raphael Morghen, after Leonardo Da Vinci, and is the largest steel-plate engraving ever executed in this country, being three times the size of the ordinary three-dollar engravings.

The first impressions of this engraving are held at ten dollars, and it was the intention of the artist that none of the engravings should ever be offered for a less sum than five dollars, being richly worth that amount. Thus every three-dollar subscriber will receive the Magazine one year—cheap at three dollars—and this splendid engraving, richly worth $5; thus getting for $3 the value of $8.

We shall commence striking off the engravings immediately, yet it can hardly be expected that impressions of so large a plate can be taken as fast as they will be called for by subscribers. We shall, therefore, furnish them in the order in which subscriptions are received. Those who desire to obtain their engravings early, and from the first impressions, should send in their subscriptions without delay. The engraving can be sent on rollers, by mail, or in any other manner, as subscribers shall order.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN WORKS OF ART.

In addition to the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," which will be presented to every three-dollar subscriber for 1858, the publishers have completed arrangements for the distribution, on the 25th of December, 1858, of a series of splendid works of art, consisting of one hundred rich and rare Oil Paintings, valued at from $100 to $1,000 each. Also 2,000 magnificent Steel-Plate Engravings, worth from three to five dollars each, and 1,000 choice Holiday Books, worth from one to five dollars each, making, in all, over *three thousand gifts*, worth *twenty thousand dollars*.

Inclose $3 to the publishers and you will commence receiving the Magazine by return mail. You will also receive with the first copy a numbered subscription receipt entitling you to the engraving of

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and a chance to draw one of these "three thousand prizes."

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR EMERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR 1858.

1st. Because its literary contents will, during the year, embrace contributions from over one hundred different writers and thinkers, numbering among them the most distinguished of American authors.

2d. Because its editorial departments, "Our Studio," "Our Window," and "Our Olio," will each be conducted by an able editor—and it will surpass, in the variety and richness of its editorial contents any other magazine.

3d. Because it will contain, during the year, nearly six hundred original pictorial illustrations from designs by the first American artists.

4th. Because for the sum of $3 you will receive this splendid monthly, more richly worth that sum than any other magazine, and the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," worth $5.

5th. Because you will be very likely to draw one of the three thousand prizes to be distributed on the 25th day of December, 1858—perhaps one that is worth $1,000.

Notwithstanding that these extraordinary inducements can hardly fail to accomplish the object of the publishers without further efforts, yet they have determined to continue through the year,

THE GREAT LIBRARY OFFER.

To any person who will get up a club of twenty-four subscribers, either at one or more post offices, we will present a splendid Library, consisting of over Forty Large Bound Volumes, embracing the most popular works in the market. The club may be formed at the club price, $2 a year, without the engraving, or at the full price, $3, with the Last Supper to each subscriber. List and description of the Library, and specimen copy of the Magazine, will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents. Over 200 Libraries, or 8,000 volumes, have already been distributed in accordance with this offer, and we should be glad of an opportunity to furnish a Library to every school teacher, or to some one of every post office in the country.

AGENTS GETTING RICH.

The success which our agents are meeting with is almost astonishing. Among the many evidences of this fact, we are permitted to publish the following:

GENTLEMEN: The following facts in relation to what your Agents are doing in this section, may be of use to some enterprising young man in want of employment.—The Rev. John E. Jardon, of this place, has made, since last Christmas, over $4,000 in his agency. Mr. David M. Heath, of Ridgly, Mo., your general agent for Platt county, is making $8 per day on each sub-agent employed by him, and Messrs. Weimer & Evans, of Oregon, Mo., your agents for Holt county, are making from $8 to 25 per day, and your humble servant has made, since the 7th day of last January, over $1,700, besides paying for 300 acres of land out of the business worth over $1,000. You are at liberty to publish this statement, if you like, and to refer to any of the parties named. DANIEL GREGG. Carrolton, Mo.

With such inducements as we offer, any body can obtain subscribers. We invite every gentleman out of employment, and every lady who desires a pleasant money-making occupation to apply at once for an agency. Applicants should inclose 25 cents for a specimen copy of the Magazine, which will always be forwarded with answer to application by return mail.

SPECIMEN ENGRAVING.

As we desire to place in the hands of every person who proposes to get up a club, and also of every agent, a copy of the engraving of "The Last Supper," as a specimen, each applicant inclosing us $3, will receive the engraving, post-paid, by return mail, also specimens of our publication and one of the numbered subscription receipts, entitling the holder to the Magazine one year and to a chance in the distribution. This offer is made only to those who desire to act as agents or to form clubs. Address

OAKSMITH & CO.,
Jan. 13, 1858. No. 371 Broadway, New York.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the*

CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,

Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*

IS COMING! See following Card.

APRIL APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, Jackson's Hotel. Monday, April		19.
Hollidaysburg, Exchange Hotel,	"	17.
Lewistown, National Hotel,	"	20.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngittis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞No charge for consultation. [Mch. 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted on Books (or otherwise) of H. C. Walker, will take notice, that said accounts are left in the hands of George B. Young, Esq., Alexandria, who is authorized to receive and receipt for all monies paid during my absence.

D. HOUTZ,
Jan. 6, 1858. Assignee for Creditors of H. C. Walker.

WHALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of
D. P. GWIN.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

BRITISH REVIEWS, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBCRIBE! PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character.

As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of *advance sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.—The Postage to any part of the United States will be but *Twenty-Four Cents* a year for "Blackwood," and but *Fourteen Cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858, and as a

PREMIUM TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1856, will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1856, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1858.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857, will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1856, '57, and '58 TOGETHER.

For Blackwood's Magazine	$5 00
For any one Review	5 00
For any two Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood and one Review	8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00
For three Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00
For the four Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

☞Remittances must, in all cases, be made *direct to the Publishers*, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents. Address,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
December 30, 1857. No. 54 Gold street, New York.

THE NEW YORK STEAM SAW-MILL AND MACHINE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This company has been organized with the above capital for the purpose of supplying the demand for the COMBINATION PORTABLE STEAM SAW-MILL, *and other improved machinery.*

They have purchased the entire machinery business heretofore carried on by J. M. Emerson & Co., also the Montgomery Works at Yonkers, on the Hudson, near this city, and with the experience and facilities combined in its organization are prepared to furnish machinery of all kinds at more liberal rates, than has ever been offered at any other establishment.

The Combination Saw-Mill was patented October, 1856, and is now generally acknowledged to be the cheapest, and most practical, and efficient lumber manufacturing machine in the world. A number of them are in successful operation in different sections of the country, Canada, Cuba, and South America, and wherever their merits have been tested they are being adopted by lumber manufacturers in preference to all other mills.

The following letter expresses the general opinion of those who are using the Combination Mill:

MESSRS. EMERSON & Co.—Gentlemen: I have tried the saw-mill purchased of you, and will say that it performs well, and more than meets my expectations. I am well pleased with its performance. I set it up on a small stream that afforded constant water about as thick as my little finger, which was much more than sufficient to supply the boiler. We are able to cut 3,000 feet of beautiful lumber in 12 hours, with something less than one cord of wood.—It is the very thing we have so much needed in our county for a long time. With a little trouble and expense, we are able to move it from five to ten miles per day, and set it up in the heart of the timber, which saves the great burden of hauling the logs a long distance to the mill.

Yours respectfully, JESSE KERR, Jr.,
Louisville, Tennessee.

The company has purchased Lundi's Patent Feed Arrangement, which is illustrated and described in the *Scientific American* for October 24. This adds greatly to the efficiency of the mill.

THE COMBINATION MILL,

with all the recent improvements, and steam power of 15 horses, is capable of sawing from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in 12 hours, and is sold for $1,650.

THE NEW YORK CIRCULAR SAW-MILL

Is manufactured only by this company. It is of superior contruction, and sold for 25 per cent. less than other mills of no greater capacity. A mill with 36 to 54-inch saw can be sold for $450 to $500, and with a 20-horse engine and boiler is sold for $2,200.

Steam Engines and Boilers; Engines of from 1 to 100 horse power; Locomotive, Tabular, Flue and Cylinder Boilers furnished at greatly reduced prices from former quotations.

Drawings, with plans and specifications for buildings and machinery, furnished gratis to our customers.

Competent mechanics are sent out to put up and set in operation our machinery, when required.

We also manufacture Shingle Machines, Planing Machines, Sugar-Mills, and Machinery in general.

Special attention paid to getting up Shafting and Pullies for manufactories, and all kinds of mill-wright work.

This company are selling in great numbers a Patent Conical Burr Stone Mill, for flour, corn meal, and all kinds of feed, which is pronounced by experienced millers, both in this country and Europe, the best mill ever constructed. It will grind more grain in the same time, and with half the power, of any mill of the same price in the market.

We also furnish other styles of Grist-Mills, when required. J. M. EMERSON & CO., Agents,
Jan. 13, 1858. No. 371 Broadway, New York.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.—
M. McN. WALSH, Principal.

This school for young Ladies and Gentlemen is probably the cheapest one of the kind in the country. The expenses per year for board, room rent, furniture, fuel and tuition in common English are only $88.

Piano Music is only $5 per quarter. All the Languages and the Ornamentals are proportionally cheap. For other information, address JOHN D. WALSH,
Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa
January 13, 1857.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.
Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

HENRY W. OVERMAN, No. 14 (Old No. 6) South THIRD Street, below Market, Philadelphia, LEATHER DEALER. Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, RED AND OAK SOLE LEATHER, &c.
N. B.—Rough Leather, bought or taken in exchange.
March 3, 1858—1y.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at
Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, rich styles, and very cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of CUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

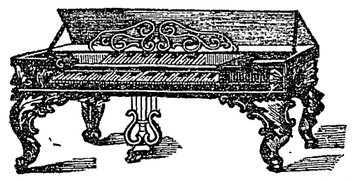
EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ALLWOOL, Ingrain, Venitian, List and Rag Carpets; also Jute and Allicot Mats can be had cheap at the store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

THE LATEST and NEWEST Styles of Ladies' Collars at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST Stock of Fancy Silks, and Colored Straw Bonnets in town, are at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactures, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety* and *celebrity* of its instruments, *nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a *power* and *compass* of tone equalling the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if not *superior* to any other make.—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC.—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a lage number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Piano-Forte manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.:) The Horace Waters, Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—*Jacksonian, N. J.*

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American pianos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Comettant.*

The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, i. e. of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

For power of tone, depth of brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with quality of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*W. C. Taylor.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York." —*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have even seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and consequently adding a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Disptach" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" is recognized by artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *excellent* as well as *cheap;* but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard": "Mr. Waters has *long experience* in the business, and has gained a *reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Geo. Washbourne Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a superior quality, both in tone and touch."—*August Gockel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in *perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—*Thomas Baker.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in *tone* the *grand piano;* and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly *seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action* of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior instruments and the maker may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞P. BRUNKER is agent for the sale of these Pianos, for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. CUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

BLANKETS, PLAIDS, LINSEYS, Flannels, at all prices, at the mammoth store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

BROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa. November 11, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealrrs in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—I. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

JOHN FRISCH, Watchmaker and Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Pa. [Feb. 17, 1858.

GRIEGER & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Feb. 17, 1858.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North SECOND St., Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 caret cases	$25 00
Gold Lepine, 18 caret	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels	9 00
Superior Quartiers	7 00
Gold Spectacles	7 00
Fine Silver do.	1 50
Gold Bracelets	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder	1 00

Gold Finger Rings 37½ cts to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cts., patent 18¾. Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.

☞On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857-1y.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT.—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANERIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. *Also being a* NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the ROOF from LEAKING.
August 19, 1857.

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